REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8.100.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy............4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion..........Rs. 5 0
Second do. .... „ 2 8
Third do. .... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions — „ 0 2½ As.

a ne, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion.......... 8 As. per Line.
Second do .... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding .... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines..........Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines.......... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.—From the 1st January 1875 the British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) have made a REDUCTION of nearly 20 per cent. on their passage rates, and Grant RETURN TICKETS, available for 6 MONTHS, at a still further reduction.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th January 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "ALMORA," 2,608 Tons, 346 H. P., Commander T. Dickinson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 23rd January 1875, at 4 P.M.

January 1875.		January 1875	
Leaves BOMBAY	23	Leaves Tuticorin	31
„ Rutnagheree	24	„ Colombo	Feb. 1
„ Vingorla	24	„ Negapatam	4
„ Goa	25	„ Pondicherry	5
„ Carwar	25	„ Madras	7
„ Mangalore	26	„ Musulipatam	8
„ Cannanore	27	„ Coconada	9
„ Tellicherry	27	„ Vizagapatam	10
„ Calicut	28	„ Bimlipatam	10
„ Beypore	28	„ Gopalpore	11
„ Cochin	29	„ False Point	12
„ Alleppy	29	Arrives at CALCUTTA	14

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjiliatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CASHMERE, 1082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 22nd January 1875, at 4 P.M.

January 1875.		February 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	22	Leave BUSREH	10
„ Kurrachee	26	„ Fao	10
„ Guadur	27	„ Bushire	12
„ Muscat	29	„ Baharien	13
„ Jask	30	„ Linga	17
„ Bunder Abbas	31	„ Bunder Abbas	19
	Feb.	„ Jask	20
„ Linga	2	„ Muscat	21
„ Bushire	4	„ Guadur	23
„ Fao	6	„ Kurrachee	26
Arrive BUSREH	7	Arrive BOMBAY	March 1

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 22nd January 1875, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. J. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 25th January 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawal, Pore Bunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well-known and fast sailing New Steamer PHLOX, Commander W. Pead, will leave on FRIDAY, the 22nd January 1875, at 5 P.M., for undernoted Ports :—Hurnee, Rutnagherry, Jythapoor, Malvan, Vingorla and Goa, Panjim.

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, Bazaar Gate Street, No. 99, in the house of ROWJEE OOPCHUND DARBAR, opposite to Maneckchund Lukhmeechund, and also at his other Office at Burdan Ghullee, out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND COAST.
Every Tuesday, until further Notice.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Dozer, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 26th January, at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder :—

Hurnee.	Vingorla.
Rutnagherry,	Goa Panjim.
Jeytapore.	Carwar.
Malwan.	

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 9th and 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st and 15th *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

(2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ARABIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st February 1875.
"ASIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th February 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"ASSIRIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.
"BATAVIA," to sail about the middle of April 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large, First and Second Class accommodation.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875

FOR LIVERPOOL
TO SAIL ABOUT 31st JANUARY.

THE S.S. ATALANTA, 2,300 Tons, J. C. Shaw, Commander.

This well known and favorite Passenger Steamer has just been refitted with entire new Engines, Boilers, &c.

The Saloon and Cabins which are amidship have been enlarged and are fitted up with every modern convenience and comfort, for 60 First-class Passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 450.

For Passages only, apply to

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort. Ship-Brokers.

Note.—The ATALANTA lies opposite Apollo Bunder, and intending Passengers are invited to inspect her accommodation.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Jan.
LOMBARDY.	E. M. Gillson	2723	450	25th—Suez, &c.
				Feb.
THIBET	C. H. Eastly	2593	400	1st—Southampton.
HINDOSTAN	N. Roskell	3113	600	8th—Suez, &c.
KHIVA	J. D. Gaby	2609	450	15th—Southampton.
ZAMBESI	G. F. Cates	2421	370	22d—Suez, &c.
				March.
AUSTRALIA	J. S. Murray	3648	600	1st—Southampton.
VENETIA	W. C. Angove	2726	450	8th—Suez, &c.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3478	500	15th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2589	400	22d—Suez, &c
SURAT	G. C. Burne	3142	530	29th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th January 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 26th Jan. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. SUNDA, (1,682 tons and 300 H.P.,) Captain J. C. Babot, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 23rd Jan. 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th January 1875.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine screw Steamer "PALESTINE," 2867 Tons, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, will be despatched from BOMBAY on the 25th instant. She has superior accommodation for 1st Class Passengers and is expected to make the passage home in 30 days.

For further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF FEBRUARY.

THE Steam-ship PELAYO, 1,209 Tons, Nett, will be despatched as above. She has very superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and is fitted with every appliance necessary for a Steamer in this climate.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE :—

1st Class to Liverpool £50
Do. to Suez £30

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
or KING, KING & Co.,
Bombay, 11th January 1875. Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
TO LEAVE ABOUT 10th FEBRUARY.

THE fine S. S. GUY MANNERING, 2,502 Tons gross, Captain Charles Mann, will be despatched as above. She has very superior first and second class accommodation and is fitted with every appliance calculated to promote the comfort of Passengers.

Rates of Passage are as follows :

1st Class to Liverpool £50
2nd „ do. £30
1st „ Suez £30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
or KING, KING & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th January 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. BORDER CHIEFTAIN, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods AT ONCE from the Bunder. Any claims that may arise for short delivery, or damage to Cargo, unless settled before the departure of the vessel from harbour, will not be entertained.

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th January 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE AUCTIONEER.
LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

Under instructions from Doorga Moolla, Amba Danna, and Mugga Danna, the Mortgagees, on account and at the risk of Ally Syed bin Mahomed Ebram Mookree, the Mortgagor, BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY the 28th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises. All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with message, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at eastern side of Ghogaree Moholla, or Paedhowny Street, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwer, assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 36, and registered in the Books of Collector of land revenue under No. 877, containing by admeasurement 75 5/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a sweepers passage, on the west by the said Ghogaree Mohalla or Paedhowny Street, on the north by the house of Tyebjee Hiptoola, and on the south by the house of Abdool Rahim Polaba.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

Bombay, 21st January, 1875.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 21st inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c, &c.

10 Bales Grey Shirtings, 7, 8¼, 9 and 10 lbs.
1 „ Grey Madapollams, 50 by 5¼ lbs.
4 Cases Turkey Red Cambric 50 by 24 yards.

On account of the concerned—

H H—1 Bora of Wool.
R K—M—2 Bales Gunny Bags.
8 Pieces Woollen Cloth.
20 Bags of Rice.

AUCTION SALE OF TWIST.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Tardeo, No. 32, opposite the Police Chowkey, by order of James Flynn, Esq., Receiver to the Estate of the late Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davur, Esq. About 200 Bales of Water Twist Black Tic of the Bombay Spinning Company.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time when lots are knocked down and the balance to be paid and the Goods cleared away within three days.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 21st January 1875.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO.,
40, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CALLIANDASS and Co., auctioneers will, under instructions from Morarjee Toolseydass the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Bhanjee Nundoo, Jairam Nundoo, and Pranjee Nundoo, on MONDAY the 1st day of February 1875, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, sell by Public Auction on the premises the following immovable property, viz. :—

All that messuage, tenement, and dwelling house standing on Fazendaree ground, containing by admeasurement three hundred and forty-six square yards or thereabouts, situate on the north side of Withulwaddy lane in the Sub-district of Mandvie in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 82, and formerly and now in the occupation of the said Bhanjee Nundoo, Premjee Nundoo, and Jairam Nundoo, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the north and west by a public passage, on or towards the east partly by the property of Narayonjee Luxmonjee and partly by the house of Ruttonsey Lalljee, and on or towards the south by the said Withulwady Lane.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 21st January 1875.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

The quickest and most certain cure for

SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
FOUL ERUPTIONS,
OLD SORES, and ULCERS.

All kinds of diseases or sores arising from impure blood and humors.

IT NEVER FAILS

In effecting a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.

GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.
Are the only Pills which contain
LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Headache, Indigestion, Dizziness, Pain in the Side or Back, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

They never weaken nor gripe, unless the stomach is very foul, and they are

EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE,
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,
THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE
HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

FOR SALE BY ALL PERFUMERS AND DRUGGISTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a MECHANICAL ENGINEER, competent to take charge of a Ginning Factory at up-country.

Apply with certificates to "V. G.," care of this Office.

Bombay, 20th January 1875.

NOTICE—CONSIGNEES per steam Ship GOA are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel and requested TO TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective goods.

W. NICOL & CO.,
Agents B. I. S. N. Co. (Limited).

Bombay, 20th January 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the Italian Mail Steamer ARABIA, Captain Caboara, arrived in the harbour this afternoon, are hereby requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for countersignature and pay Freight (if any) and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 9, Hummum Street, without delay.

All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

C. GRONDONA, Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Company.

Bombay, 20th January 1875.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

MORATUWA BRANCH.

The Government invites TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a RAILWAY from Colombo to Moratuwa, 11½ miles in length.

The Government will provide the Rails and Sleepers.

Plans and specification can be seen and all necessary information obtained at the Engineer's office, Maradava, Colombo.

Sealed Tenders (marked tender for the Moratuwa Branch Railway) to be delivered at this office on 1st March next.

The Government is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By His Excellency's command.

ARTHUR N. BIRCH,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, 9th January 1875.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, ON THE ART UNION PRINCIPLE.
UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS IN INDIA.

25,000 TICKETS AT Rs. 2 EACH.

Rs. 25,000 to be given away in Prizes, and the balance to be invested in Guaranteed Railway Shares, for the benefit of those Railway employees who belong to the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India.

101 PRIZES.

1 Prize of Rs.	8,000		4 Prizes of Rs.	100	
1 „ „	3,000		6 „ „	75	
7 „ „	1,000		10 „ „	50	
4 „ „	500		11 „ „	40	
4 „ „	250		11 „ „	30	
4 „ „	200		14 „ „	20	
4 „ „	150		20 „ „	10	

Due notice will be given of the Drawing, which will take place at Allahabad, as soon as all the tickets are disposed of. Tickets can be obtained from any of the members of the Executive Council, the branch Secretaries of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India, or the General Secretary.

F. T. ATKINS,
1, Canning Road, Allahabad.

N. B.—Applicants for Tickets will please write their address plain so as to prevent mistakes.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—The following SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS were passed at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company held on SATURDAY, the 19th December 1874, and confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on FRIDAY the 8th day of January 1875 ; viz. —

I. That the Bombay Press Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1866.

II. That the Liquidators who shall or may hereafter be appointed to wind up the Bombay Press Company, Limited, be authorised and empowered to sell, assign, and transfer to a limited joint-stock company about to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and to be called The Indian Press Company, Limited (of which Messrs. Geddum and Co are to be the Secretaries and Treasurers), having a capital of Rs. 5,25,000, divided into 1,500 shares of Rs. 350 each, all the lands, buildings, machinery, premises and hereditaments, properties, effects, assets, rights and credits, business and good-will of the said Bombay Press Company, Limited, and to receive as the consideration, or as part of the consideration, for such transfer 1,000 shares fully paid up in the said Indian Press Company, Limited ; such shares to be distributed amongst the shareholders of the said Bombay Press Company, Limited, so and in such manner as that the holder of each and every whole share in the latter Company shall receive one share fully paid up in the said Indian Press Company, Limited, for each and every whole share so held by him ; and that the holder of each and every quarter share in the said Bombay Press Company, Limited, shall receive one share fully paid up in the said Indian Press Company, Limited, for each and every quarter share so held by him.

That such sale, transfer, and assignment shall be made subject to and shall provide for the payment, discharge, and performance by the said Indian Press Company, Limited, of all the debts, liabilities, contracts and obligations, ascertained and contingent, of the Bombay Press Company, Limited, and of the compensation to be awarded to Messrs K. M. Heeramaneck and Co., the present Secretaries and Treasurers of the Bombay Press Company, Limited, for the loss of their appointments.

III. That the Liquidators do have all the powers contained in Sections 174 and 175 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and be authorized to purchase the interest of any member dissenting, either out of the cash in the hands of the Company, or out of the monies to be raised by such Liquidators by mortgaging or selling any portion of the property of the Company.

JOHN K. BYTHELL,
DORABJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY,
SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE BUNSHAW,
RUSTOMJEE DADABHOY CAMA,
LIMJEE JAMSETJEE BATLIBHOI,
MORARJEE MOOLJEE,
Liquidators, Bombay Press Company, Limited.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. F. KHORY, Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, may be CONSULTED at his Dentistry in No. 23, Rampart Row, above Badham and Co., opposite to the Floral Fountain.

Artificial Teeth set in Gold, Vulcanite, or Celluloid Plates.

FINE ASTRINGENT TOOTH POWDER, for removing acidity of the mouth and strengthening the weak gums and loose teeth, prepared by Messrs Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Druggists of London, and packed in patent capsuled bottles after the formula of Dr. C. F. Khory, Surgeon Dentist, may be had at No. 23, Rampart Row, above Badham and Co.'s opposite to the Floral Fountain, Fort. Price per bottle One Rupee ; per dozen bottles Rs 10.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

YORK HAMS and BACON just received per S. S. Lombardy. BAPTY BROTHERS, Fort.

THE BOMBAY MANURE AND CHEMICAL WORKS COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
PURE DISSOLVED BONES,
SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME,
and Special Manures of high quality for
TEA, COFFEE, TOBACCO, SUGAR-CANE, &c.
ALSO
GARDEN MANURES,
to suit the various Crops of the Garden.

For PRICES, TERMS, and GUARANTEED ANALYSIS, apply to H. F. SOARES, Secretary, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

JAMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER AND GENERAL MERCHANT
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

For detailed and full Description of Stock, see Wednesday's and Saturday's "Gazette."

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

Established 1751.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern,....6s. 2d. per oz
Ditto. ditto Queen's do. ....6s. 6d. „

FIDDLE PATTERN.

12 Table Spoons	30 ozs. at	6s. 2d.	£9	5	0
12 Dessert ditto	20 „	6s. 2d.	6	3	4
12 Table Forks	30 „	6s. 2d.	9	5	0
12 Dessert ditto	20 „	6s. 2d.	6	3	4
2 Gravy Spoons	10 „	6s. 2d.	3	1	8
1 Soup Ladle	9 „	6s. 2d.	2	15	6
4 Sauce ditto	10 „	6s. 8d.	3	6	8
4 Salt Spoons			1	2	0
12 Tea ditto	10 „	6s. 8d.	3	6	8
1 pair Sugar Tongs			0	15	0
			£45	4	2

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay ;
Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras ;
Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta ;
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

WANTED.

PRESS READER (CHIEF) WANTED. Apply personally to the MANAGER of this Paper.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY SUGAR REFINERY COMPANY Limited, has been formed in Shares of 150 each, with an influential Board of Directors. Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, 23, Apollo Street, Bombay. Applications for Shares should be made at an early date.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE NEXT DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS WILL BE MADE AT THE CLOSE OF 1877.

The result of the division at the end of 1872 was an addition of £1 per cent. per annum, as a Reversionary Bonus, equivalent to a percentage varying from 23 to 50 per cent. of the Premiums paid.

Assurances effected before the 31st January, the date on which the lists of new business are closed, will be entitled to rank for one year's more Bonus over those opened subsequently.

Forms of proposal will be forwarded on application to the Head Office, Branches, or Agencies of the Company.

PELLY & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1875.

CHEAP CLEARING SALE OF BOOTS & SHOES.

GEORGE NICOL & Co., Meadow Street, will during the month of January SELL OFF all surplus Stock at very low prices for cash. The quality of their goods is well known and the selling prices will be reduced about 20 per cent. to make room for new goods for this season.

AUCTION SALE OF DERELICT VESSEL.

TO BE SOLD for the benefit of all concerned on the 12th February 1875, the Hull and materials of the iron-built Ship

"COUNTY OF PERTH,"

of Glasgow, 1,626 41/100 Tons Register, No. 68,118, lately abandoned and towed into Pondicherry roads on fire.

The shell and frame of the vessel are in good condition, the beams and decks only being destroyed. The materials consist of Windlass, Winches, Anchors and Chains, Iron blocks, Wire Ropes, &c., &c., and can be seen at the stores of the "Inscription Maritime," at Pondicherry, for three days previous to the sale.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

TUESDAY, 2nd FEBRUARY.

SAILING MATCHES.

FIRST RACE. (At 2 P.M.)—For bonâ fide Ships' Boats of any rig or size. No time allowance for tonnage.

SECOND RACE. (At 2-15 P.M.)—Boats similar in description, but which in the opinion of the Handicap Committee should not be considered as bonâ fide Ships' Boats. Starting handicapped.

THIRD RACE. (At 2-30 P.M.)—Sailing Match for large Club Yachts. Handicapped.

FOURTH RACE. (At 2-45 P.M.)—Sailing Match for Club Yachts of Cutter and Schooner rigs. Starting handicaped.

FIFTH RACE. (At 3 P.M.)—Sailing Match for Club Yachts of Lateen and Sliding Gunter rigs. Starting handicapped.

SIXTH RACE. (At 3-15 P.M.)—Sailing Match for Dubash Boats. Starting handicapped.

ROWING MATCHES.

SEVENTH RACE. (At 5-10 P.M.)—Rowing Match for four-oared Gigs and Boats, limited to 25 feet over all.

EIGHTH RACE. (At 5-20 P.M.)—THE VICE COMMODORE'S PURSE for Cutters, Barges, and Pinnaces, belonging to Men-of-war, Mail Steamers, &c., pulling eight or ten oars (European crews).

NINTH RACE. (At 5-30 P.M.)—Rowing Match for five or six-oared Gigs.

TENTH RACE. (At 5-40 P.M.)—Boating Club Race, open to all four-oared out-rigged Boats.

ELEVENTH RACE. (At 5-50 P.M.)—For all Canoes not pulling less than four paddles.

TWELFTH RACE. (At 6 P.M.)—For Jolly Boats. Limited to five oars.

For further particulars see Programme, which can be obtained on application to

F. D. PARKER, Honorary Secretary.

18th January 1875.

CHOCOLATES ! ! !

A Splendid assortment of Fancy BOXES containing Cakes of the best CHOCOLATE, neatly wrapped in separate fancy coloured and lace envelopes, and each box treating of a different subject, among the principal being those of—

NATURAL HISTORY.	INSECTS.
	Also
GEOGRAPHY.	ALBUMS,
BOQUETS,	CARICATURES.
BOTANY.	QUESTIONS and ANSWERS.
BIRDS.	
BEASTS,	POSTAGE STAMPS,
FISHES.	&c., &c.

Also, a few boxes (similar to the above) of Fruits, Sweetmeats, &c.

These beautifully got up boxes make the most suitable Christmas Presents for Children, being Useful, Ornamental, and Instructive.

WATSON AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, AND CHURCH GATE STREET.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

TERMS 5 RUPEES PER DAY.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

PRIMROSE HOUSE, OOTACAMUND.

—Every Comfort and Accommodation will be found in the above House by Visitors to the Neilgherries.

The situation healthy and view of the Lake and Blue Mountains uninterrupted and magnificent. Apply to

THE MANAGER,
PRIMROSE COTTAGE,
Ootacamund.

24th October 1874.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET AT MALABAR HILL, FROM THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY 1875.

A roomy and commodious HOUSE, occupied by Andrew Hay, Esquire, containing three sets of complete Bedrooms, Drawing and Dining Rooms, &c., and Gas laid on.

Also, a Furnished HOUSE at Malabar Hill TO BE LET up to the end of February 1875. For full particulars, apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BASS'S PALE ALE AND GUINNESS'S STOUT,
FIRST QUALITY,

Bottled by Messrs. M. B. Foster & Sons.
IMPORTED MONTHLY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

	Cash Price.
In cases of 3 doz. Quarts ....per doz.	Rs. 6 0
Do. 6 „ Pints.......... „	„ 4 0

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned :—

CLARETS—	Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 14	per doz.	qts.
	Vray Canon	„ 18	„	„
	Chateau Leoville	„ 22	„	„
	Chateau Lafite	„ 26	„	„
STILL HOCKS—	Laubenheimer	„ 15	„	„
	Liebfraumilch	„ 20	„	„
	Steinwein	„ 20	„	„
	Marcobrunner	„ 25	„	„
CHAMPAGNE—	Carte Blanche, at Rs. 25 per 1 doz. qts.			
	Ditto	„ 26 per case of 2 doz. pts.		
	Just landed ex Steamer Pollux.			
DREHER'S BEER—	Doppelmaerzenbier... Kronenbier	Rs. 6 8 per dozen.		
	in cases of 3 dozen each.			

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

Bombay, 1st December 1874.

SHIRTS,
Fitting with Precision, and Ease.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

Beg to draw attention to the Superior Fit Finish, and Large Variety of Materials in this Department—Special attention to Mofussil Orders.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Oxford Cloth—The genuine Cool, Shrinkless and absorbing...Six	36 0	42 0
French printed Cambric with Collars attached The latest Designs	28 0	31 0
Printed Cambric a strong useful Shirt, with Collar attached...	22 8	25 0
Fine Long Cloth, with Our Folded Front for Indian Washing, "The Cheapest Shirt in India"	28 0	31 8
The above, with Extra Super Long Cloth	31 0	35 0
Long Cloth, made as above Cambric Front, and Cuffs	22 8	25 0
Dress Shirts, Fancy Fronts	7 8	8 8
Silk and Wool, a very Superior Article, plain or neat Stripes, shrunk Six	52 0	58 0
Wove, or Printed Flannels plain Colors, and Neat Fancy Stripes, very Soft Thoroughly Shrunk	49 0	55 0
Spun Silk, a Delightful Material, Neat Stripes Each	11 8	13 0

GENT'S SHIRT COLLARS,
Fine Irish Linen.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Shakspere, Deep, Per Doz	6 0	7 0
Shakspere, Moderate	6 0	7 0
West End, Small Turn	6 0	7 0
Harvard, Turned Corner	6 0	7 0
Pall Mall, Stand up	6 0	7 0
Military, Small Stand	6 0	7 0
The Harvard and West End, with coloured Tie attached for Flannel Shirts	6 8	7 8

CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
Hemmed and Washed.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
Fine Lawn, plain or coloured Borders	5 0	6 0
Irish Cambric, with plaintape, or fancy cord borders, manufactured from the best Flax	10 8	12 0
	12 8	14 0
	13 8	15 0
	15 0	17 0
Extra Super, a very special quality	18 0	20 0
Fine Irish, with neat coloured Borders	15 8	17 0
French CAMBRIC, hem stitched Border	21 0	24 0

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

APOLLO BUNDER
REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

MESSRS. MINNS and KERNER have much pleasure in announcing that they have taken possession of the above famous establishment, of which they are now the SOLE LESSEES.

They beg to assure the public that it is their intention to provide everything of the best quality obtainable, and it will be their constant study to meet the wishes of their customers.

Messrs. M. and K. confidently hope that by close attention to business they will ere long succeed in restoring the character of the establishment to that which it enjoyed in former days.

SOUNDY'S
EMPORIUM OF NOVELTIES,
in Hummum Street, opposite Jaffer Sullimans'
WILL OPEN ON THURSDAY, JANUARY 21,
and remain open for three weeks only.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND ARTICLES
will be drawn for on the Art Union Principle,
AT ONE RUPEE EACH.
It is anticipated that so many
THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE
will be desirous of availing themselves of this opportunity of getting an article worth
ONE HUNDRED RUPEES FOR ONE RUPEE
that arrangments have been made to keep the
EMPORIUM OPEN DAILY FROM 11 A.M. TO 7 P.M.

*** As no credit will be given, it is requested that visitors will bring RUPEES with them.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES:

Gold Spectacles with Case	Rs. 30	Gold Eyeglasses	Rs. 35
Steel Spectacles with Case	„ 16	Steel Eyeglasses	„ 16

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C. MARCKS & Co.

NOTICES.

NOW READY,
MOUNTED INFANTRY:
AN ESSAY.
BY
CAPTAIN HOGG,
CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.
May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

BOMBAY :—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO

RUSSELL & CO.,
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.
PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit.
French Calf Elastic Side Spring Boots.........Rs.	12 8	13 8
Patent Calf Leather „ „ „	12 8	13 8
Patent Leather Shoes „	9 0	10 0
French Calf Double Sole Lace Boots „	14 0	16 0
Porpoise Skin „ „ „	15 0	17 0
„ „ Balmoral Boots „	13 0	15 0
Panas Corom Cloth Elastic Boots „	10 0	11 0
Regulation Hessian Boots „	25 0	28 0

N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

All orders must be accompanied with a remittance, or reference for payment.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.
LATE HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND POONA.

Xmas Presents

AND
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS,
SOUVENIRS,
WEDDING AND BIRTH-DAY PRESENTS
PRIZE AND PRESENTATION,
SOLID SILVER PLATE.
ELEGANT NOVELTIES, &c.,
OF WHICH
A SUPERB STOCK
IS NOW ON VIEW.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

NOTICES.

PIANO INSTRUCTION, TUNING AND REPAIRING
BY
MR. P. A. LOPES.

LESSONS given on Piano and Violin. Pianos and Harmoniums Tuned and Skillfully Repaired, and Periodical Tunings undertaken on favourable terms.

Mr. Lopes hopes that his several years' experience in the above line in Bombay will induce his numerous Constituents and, the Public to continue to favour him with their patronage.

Address—Byculla Terrace, Bellassis Road.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key level escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

Letters to be addressed : C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Sreet, Fort, Bombay.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.

—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,
4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of

SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 5¼ by 3 1/4 inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 80.

This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ....Rs. 45

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ....Rs. 40

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S
GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES.
THE HIGHEST HONOURS
CONFERRED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.



THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table......Rs.	105
No. 1 Machine, Mahogany or Walnut Quarter Cases...... „	112
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table .... „	95
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table .... „	90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case... „	130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do. ... „	135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do. ... „	135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do. ... „	140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished .... „	165
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Cloth Work .... „	115
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Leather Work .... „	115

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.

Cottons manufactured by the Williamautic Company of New York, also by Coats and Brook, specially adapted for the above Machines in reels of 200 yards, per dozen 2

Best Machine Silk, in reels, assorted Colours 9

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, OPPOSITE GRAHAM'S BUILDING.

NOTICES.

JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY
OF
REAL HAIR PLAITS AND COILS.

[*Concluded from former Advertisements.*]

BROWN REAL HAIR PLAITS, sets of six, 20 inches long Rs. 20.

BLACK REAL HAIR COILS, sets of six, 18 inches long. Rs 20.

AUBURN REAL HAIR COILS, sets of six, 18 inches long. Rs 20.

BLACK REAL HAIR COILS, sets of six, 18 inches long. Rs 20.

BROWN REAL HAIR PLAITS, sets of six, 24 inches long. Rs 25-8.

BROWN REAL HAIR COILS, sets of six, 24 inches long. Rs 25-8.

AUBURN REAL HAIR COILS, sets of six, 24 inches long. Rs 25-8.

BROWN REAL HAIR COILS, sets of six, 28 inches long. Rs 30.

AUBURN REAL HAIR PLAITS, sets of six, 28 inches long. Rs 30.

BLACK REAL HAIR PLAITS, sets of six, 28 inches long. Rs 30.

BROWN REAL HAIR PLAITS, sets of six, 28 inches long. Rs 30.

DARK BROWN REAL HAIR PLAITS, sets of six, 28 inches long. Rs 30.

AUBURN REAL HAIR PLAITS, sets of six, 28 inches long. Rs 35.

BROWN REAL HAIR PLAITS, sets of six, 28 inches long. Rs 35.

BROWN REAL HAIR COILS, sets of six, 24 inches long. Rs 35-8.

BROWN REAL HAIR COILS, sets of six, 24 inches long. Rs 35-8.

AUBURN REAL HAIR PLAITS, sets of six, 28 inches long, 3 inches wide. Rs 35-8

DARK BROWN REAL HAIR COILS, sets of six 20, inches long. Rs 35-8.

THE ABOVE WILL BE SOLD IN SETS OF 2 OR 4, IF DESIRED, AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.

TAILS OF REAL HAIR.

BLACK, of the finest quality, 24 inches long. Rs 35.

BROWN, of the finest quality, 24 inches long. Rs 35.

DARK BROWN, of the finest quality, 24 inches long. Rs 35.

AUBURN, of the finest quality, 24 inches long. Rs 35.

GOLDEN, of the finest quality, 24 inches long Rs 35.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF, ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO 10 RUPEES.

WATSON AND CO.,
8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, & 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FRENCH MEDICINES,
PREPARED BY
GRIMAULT & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

OF all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC for many years past, none have met with such favourable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession, as those prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co.

The model laboratories of this firm, situated at Neuilly-sur-Seine, and managed by Dr. Leconte, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine, ex-Pharmacist of the Hospitals of Paris, and formerly Assistant to Dr. Claude Bernard, Professor of Physiology at the College of France, offer guarantees to be found in no other establishment.

NURSING PREGNANCY EXHAUSTION
DUSART'S
LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME PREPARATION.

The preparations having Lactophosphate of Lime at their base, known as DUSART'S WINE, SYRUP are prime order reconstituents.

They promote the formation and the nutrition of tissues, render nurse's milk more rich and plentiful, and aid the formation of the infant during pregnancy.

They stimulate energetically the appetite, agree with feeble persons, convalescents, old people, and especially with children to counteract the invasion of richets.

LERAS'
LIQUID-PHOSPHATE-OF-IRON.

It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate young females whose developement has been retarded ; for women suffering from stomach complaints, anœmia ; for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite ; and as its principal action is to restore to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate that forms their base, it is recommended for debilitated persons whether their debility proceeds from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP-OF-HYPOPHOSPHITE-OF-LIME.

An excellent remedy for all affections of the chest ; it relieves coughs, effectually prevents nocturnal perspiration, and restores the patient's strength. This syrup is the only one which, ever since 1857, has invariably been attended with satisfactory results—a fact due to the purity of the hypophosphite employed. Be sure to observe that it bears the signature Grimault and Co. on bottles of an oval shape, the Syrup being always of a rose colour.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
MATICO,
INJECTION AND CAPSULES.

Composed of the essence extracted from the plant so called, they have been constantly employed with the most brilliant success in a certain class of contagious diseases.

They combine extraordinary efficacy with the advantage of never causing nausea, eructations, or pains in the stomach, as do the gelatinous capsules which contain Balsam of Copahu in a liquid state ; or the strictures that result from the use of injections having a metallic basis.

ASTHMA. ASTHMA.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
INDIAN-CIGARETTES-OF-CANNABIS-INDICA.

All the means hitherto employed to relieve Asthma have been only palliatives in varied forms, based on belladonna, stramonium, nicotiana, or opium. Recent experiments made in the Paris Hospitals have proved that our Cigarettes made of the extract of Indian Hemp possess remarkable virtues against this complaint, as well as against nervous coughs, chronic laryngitis, hoarseness, loss of voice, facial neuralgia, and insomnia.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium or sub-nitrate of bismuth.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP AND WINE OF PERUVIAN BARK AND IRON.

This medicine presents, in an agreeable form, the active principles of Peruvian Bark, the best of tonics, combined with iron, one of the principal bases of the Blood.

It rapidly removes the distressing stomach complaints, caused by anæmia, weaknesses, and other complaints to which ladies are liable, and is also excellent for pale, lymphatic and scrofulous children. Lastly, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and is extremely beneficial to all persons whose blood has been impoverished by illness or long and difficult convalescences.

Agents :

BATHGATE & Co	Calcutta.
CORFIELD & Co	Do.
BARRIE & Co.	Madras
TREACHER & Co.	Bombay.

SHACKLETON & Co.,
EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON, and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first-rate London Houses.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 20TH JANUARY 1875.

REUTER'S closing message of yesterday reported the Liverpool Cotton Market firm, sales 18,000 bales, spot quotations showing an advance of 1/16d. in Mid Orleans and ⅛d. per lb. in G. F. Ginned Broach. Arrivals were also higher, G. F. Omra Feb.-Mar. shipment Cape being quoted at 5¼d., and fully Good Fair Ginned. Broach Jan.-Feb. shipment Canal 7d., an improvement of 1/16d. and ⅛d. respectively.

This morning's market opened steady, probable sales 18,000 bales, imports 5,000, New York prices showing an advance of ⅛ in Mid Uplands on the spot, while futures are ⅛ to ⅜ cents. per lb. lower. The American figures are as follows:—

	1875.	1874.	1873.
Tuesday's receipts	21,000	18,000	24,000
" Exports to U. K.	7,000	11,000	5,000
Four days' receipts	48,000	81,000	63,000
" Exports to U. K.	30,000	38,000	32,000
Total recs. since 1st Sept.	2,345,000	2,311,000	2,065,000
" Exports to U.K. "	887,000	784,000	754,000

Judging from this comparison, the position of the staple is becoming stronger daily, the receipts to date being only 34,000 ahead of last year; but notwithstanding the activity, prices after all advance but slowly and there is evidently an undercurrent of distrust amongst operators which any material increase in the receipts might at once convert into a rapid backward movement. We are now unquestionably at a very critical point in the season, everything almost depending on the scale of receipts for the next few weeks. At the present reduced rate a crop of four millions would shortly be a full estimate, and a further advance in prices would necessarily follow; but there are still numerous believers in a larger outturn, and until something more definite is known we must be prepared to see frequent fluctuations.

Yesterday's Manchester market gave more decided evidence of a belief in higher prices than we have yet seen, Reuter reporting the feeling very firm, with an advance of 1½d. per piece in Grey Shirtings, and if this upward tendency be maintained, it would go a long way to strengthen Liverpool. Hitherto Manchester has exercised a restrictive influence on the price of the raw staple, manufacturers as a rule having favored large crop estimates throughout, so that a change of opinion there would have a double effect.

The return of last fortnight's shipments of goods and yarns to India shows very moderate supplies, both for Calcutta and Bombay, but it must be remembered that the holidays would necessarily interfere with business in the early part of the fortnight. Consols this morning are quoted at 92½, an advance of ⅛; French Rentes at 100¼, a decline of ¼; Bar Silver at 57¼d., a decline of ⅛d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE has been particularly quiet to-day, transactions having been most limited and at unchanged rates. This is partly attributable to an indisposition to operate largely, pending advice of how Council Bills have been allotted in London to-day, but the chief cause is the very limited amount of paper offering on the one hand and the equally small demand for remittance on the other. We still quote:—

			per rupee
Bank Bills on demand		1s 10⅛d.	
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 10 11/16d.	"
Credits	3 do.	1s. 10 21/32d.	"
Documents	do.	1s. 10 11/16d.	"

There is no alteration to report either in Calcutta Exchange or GOVERNMENT PAPER.

SHARES are very quiet, and in the case of Spinning and Weaving Companies a general decline of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per candy has been established. The advance in the price of cotton necessarily takes off from the profits of the mills, and there is so little speculation in the market now that a very little tends to depress values. Bank of Bombay shares are firm at an advance of a half per cent., a lot of 30 shares having been sold by auction at Rs. 745.

The COTTON Market to-day has been quieter, as regards the actual extent of business done, than for some time back. A fair enquiry exists at about previous rates, but dealers generally hold out for a further advance of Rs. 2 and in Ginned Broach Rs. 3 per candy, which stops business.

FREIGHTS by ready steamer are decidedly easier, £2-8-9 being now the current quotation, and in some cases re-lets are offering at £2-7-6. Forward loading is unaltered. Sailing ships may still be quoted at £2 to £2-5 ready, and £2 10 for April loading.

PIECE GOODS are very firmly held, but only a very moderate business is passing.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value p.sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. s.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	91
22,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	12p.ct	Do of Bombay New	745
10,000	500	all	12p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	740
5,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct	Do of Madras	1,180
30,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	300
40,000	281¼	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	275
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
40,000	250	125	5 p.ct	National Bank of India	116
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	100ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co †	1,750
200	2,000	1,100	50 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
100	50	all	18p.ct	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	200 00	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,100
150	12,000	11,000	250ps	Apollo Press Co.	3,750
625	1,000	all	...	Bellary	750
600	500	all	60p.s	Berar Company (New)	520
200	2,000	all	200ps	Bombay Press Co.	1,425
300	500	all	50p.s	Do New	350
1,400	250	all	6½ p.c	Broach Cotton Co	505
430	1,500	all	37½ps	Carwar Company	700
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.	160
500	1,500	all	175ps	Colaba Press Co.	3,800
500	300	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,000
150	5,500	all	200	Fort Press Co.	3,900
300	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co	375
300	1,000	all	100 ps	French Press Co	435
1150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co	445
3125	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	435
600	2,000	500	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,750
120	...	1,500	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
200	1,300	all	200 ps	Sassoon Press Co.	1,000
400	500	750	155 ps	Scinde Press Co.	425
190	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	825
150	850	all	12p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000	all	100ps*	Volkart's United Press Co	925

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	150*	Alexandra Spinning	1,600
500	5,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	3,225
300	2,000	500	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	2,000
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,330
1,600	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	245
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,049
2,600	2,000	all	100p.s	Dharumsey Spinning	1,595
1,500	1,250	all	125p.s	Fleming S. & W. Co	1,210
1,400	1,000	all	115ps*	Great Eastern	1,440
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. & W. Co.	1,225
750	1,000	all	115p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,380
......	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,175
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,425
......	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,040
2,500	1,000	all	65	Manockji Petit's	1,260
1,050	1,000	all	20 ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,380
4,000	625	all	68*	Oriental	820
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	440
750	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	1,350
500	1,000	250	31½p.s	Do. do. 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,250
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	142
1,750	2,000	2,000	20p.s.	Mazagon Land	1,300
6,000	1 400	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	300

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218-8-0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	242
......	£20	103-14-6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	65-7-2	do.	Ditto	72
......	£20	21 13-1	do.	Ditto	32
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,810
......	£18	196-5-15	do.	Do. New £18 Shares	315

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1,500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,720 x
1,000	50	all	4½p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
600	500	300	27p.ct	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	115
2,150	200	100	8 p. c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	4 p. c.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	18
1,990	500	all	7 p. c.	Treacher & Co	375
......	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip Co	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
......	90	19½	...	Bank of China	1
......	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
......	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 16th January 1875.

Open 428½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	47,120	0	0
Merchandize	53,862	0	0
Telegraph	669	0	0
Total Rs.	1,01,651	0	0

Corresponding week in January 1874.

Open 411½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	33,881	0	0
Merchandize	45,763	0	0
Earth Trains	668	0	0
Electric Telegraph	567	0	0
Total Rs.	80,759	0	0
Increase Rs.	20,892	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship DIADEM, 1,004 tons, Captain W. Harrison, will sail to-day for Kurrachee in ballast.

THE ship UNCLE TOBY, 1,305 tons, Captain W. M. Sinnett, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

THE s. s. FERN TOWER, 700 tons, Captain J. L. Sheill, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with a general cargo.

THE barque SULTAN BASHA, 178 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Colombo and Tuticorin with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

THE A. H. LLOYDS Co.'s s. s. MEMFI, 1,048 tons, Captain Viscovich, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Suez.—Mr. T. Kar. For Aden—three deck passengers.

THE ship FRANCK CARRVILL, 1,489 tons, Captain C. McKee, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Liverpool (August 19th) with a cargo of 2,213 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

FOLLOWING is the list of passengers per Italian Mail Steamer Arabia, Captain Caboara, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from Genova.—Mrs. Hope and Mrs Hope, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee. From Suez.—Mr. Yacub Alexandier. From Aden.—Mr. Ludmilla Mair.

THE s s. GOA, 1,231 tons, Captain E. H. Howell, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from London (December 7th) calling at Lisbon, Port Said Suez and Aden via the Suez Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Mackenzie, Mrs. Hettles, Mrs. Saunders, Dr. and Mrs. Eades, Major and Mrs. Hewett, infant and ayah, Major and Mrs. Laughton, Sir John Lewis, Revd. P. Nicoles, Revd. C. Haikson, Mrs. Fullerton, Mrs. Francis, Mr. and Mrs. Carvalho and son, Miss Vasconcellas, and two Sisters, Mr. and Mrs. Baldock, three children, and European servant, Mr. Rayo, and Mr. Cassidy.

THE s. s. BORDER CHIEFTAIN, 989 tons, Captain G. Bailey, which arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Liverpool (16th December) calling at Malta and Port Said via the Suez Canal brought the following cargo:—28,900 bricks, 7 casks fire clay, 10,488 bundles hoop iron, 145 plates, 120 cases, 8,394 bundles and 10,809 bars iron, 56 kegs iron nails, 17 packages piece goods, 39 bales twist, 26 packages colour, 37 packages glass chimneys, 119 packages soap, 78 packages stout, 12 packages corks, 34 casks soda water bottles, 150 boxes tin plates, 75 tons coals, and many other packages for transhipment to different ports. The vessels is consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Goa (s)	Howell	London, Dec 17.
	Frank Carvill	McKee	Liverpool, Aug 29.
20	D'Assas (Corvette)	Corbigny	Aden, Jany 4.
	Arabia (s)	Coboara	Genoa, Dec 26.
	Jads Hill	Sands	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Memfi (s)	Viscovich	Trieste, &c.
	Fern Tower	Sheill	China, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Uncle Toby, Sinnett, to Rangoon.
Ship City of Foochow, Tait, to Rangoon.
Ship Diadem, Harrison, to Kurrachee.
Barqu Sultan Basha, Nacoda, to Colombo via Tuticorin.
Schooner Africa, Rauchhaupt, to Zanzibar.

The steamer Raffaele, to Coast and Cutch, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

Jany. ARRIVALS.
15 Arabia (s) .... Lewis .... Moulmein, Jany 7.
City of Baltimore (s) Collin .... Liverpool, Dec 11.
Codabux .... Robinson .... Mauritius, Nov 24.
16 Dilbhur .... Gronsund .... Liverpool, Sept 16.

Jany. DEPARTURES.
15 Thales (s)
Lady Melville
City of Lahore
16 Aratoon Apcar
Sacotra (s)
Pekin (s)
Mary Stenhouse
Patria

MADRAS.

Jany. ARRIVALS.
16 Canara (s) .... Calcutta and N. Ports.
Asia (s) .... Bombay and S. Ports.

Jany. DEPARTURE.
16 Turkish Empire .... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 20.

FROM LONDON.

Colombo s, 4 cases wine, and 22 casks fuse, Essoofally Ebramjee; 5 casks fuse, Nursey Mohunjee; 12 cases, wine, C E Mitchell & Co.
Erl King s, 30 hogshead beer, Hormusjee Pestonjee & Son.
White Adder, 205 cases window glass, Emirudin Fazulally; 5 casks fuse, Ebram Mahomedally.

FROM GLASGOW.

Erl King s, 17 cases ginger wine, 4 cases brandy, and 17 cases rum, B M Punthuckey.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Susanee, 15 cases maderia, 15 cases sherry, and 3 cases liqueures, L Sibille & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kingston, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Hector s, 22 bales wool, Pragjee Vusta; 28 bales cotton, Heerachund Gullalchund.
Nyanza s, 40 bales wool, Cullianjee Govindjee; 43 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 60 bales cotton, Runchordass Vurjeewandass; 59 bales wool, Hurjeewan Vussonjee; 150 bales wool, Ritchie Steuart & Co; 100 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 40 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell & Co.
Colombo s, 50 bales cotton, Vithuldass Coorjee; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 250 cwts coir yarn, Hurilall Casiram; 80 bales cotton, Vithuldass Cooverjee.
Blenheim s, 75 bales wool, Veerjee Vussonjee; 17 bales cotton, Goculdass Keerjee.
Palestine s, 50 bales cotton, Vithuldass Coorjee; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 250 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby & Co.
Guy Mannering s, 195 cwts horns, Nansibhoy Allarakhia.
Vixen s, 262 cwts gall, Jewraz Jaitha; 100 bales cotton, Henry Dods & Co.
Atalanta s, 50 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 500 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Elphinstone s, 278 bundles cowries, Jairaz Peerbhoy; 231¾ cwts coir yarn, D B Khan & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Trident s, 150 cwts horns, Oomerbhoy Chandabhoy; 1,150 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried & Co; 500 bales cotton, Vinay & Co; 500 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co; 100 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Lombardy s, 300 bags coffee, P & O Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Lombardy s, 250 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 200 bales cotton, Alsen, Riebe and Co; 600 bales cotton, P & O Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Lombardy s, 19 bags wheat, 236 bags teel seed, and 4,000 bags gingelly seed, Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Simla s, 100 bales cotton waste, Eduljee Nusserwanjee; 15 packages cloves, Merwanjee Manockjee and Co.; 50 bundles samadastone, and 1 case cambay stone, Futtabhoy Ameejbhoy; 37 packages red raisin, and 18 packages mother a'pearl shells, Fozella Khakey; 65 packages fishmaws and sharkfins, G H J Mahomed.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—JANUARY 19.

Fogo, Dy Surg Genl, Bombay Army Med Dept, on duty, from Deesa and Ahmedabad.
Turnbull, Lieut, Bengal 15th Cavalry, to rejoin, from England.
Louis, Lieut Col, Bombay Army, on leave, from England.
Loughton, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 20.

Ward, Major, Bengal Royal Engineers, on duty, to Meerut.
Baddeley, Lieut, Madras Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Aurungabad

HIGH COURT.—21ST JANUARY.

[Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE WEST.]

From the District Court of Carwar.

Extraordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

1-71—Tyabjee and Sayani—Vykoonta Bapoojee v The Government of Bombay—Mr Hearn.—Part heard.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

813-73—Crawford and Boevey—Doongersey Mooljee v Junah and others—Shapurjee and Thackurdas.
352-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Nowrojee Husangjee and others—Shapurjee and Thackurdas.
298-73—P Cowasjee—Atmaram Moroba v Bhugwantrao Dinnanathjee and others—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner.
66-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Khairaj Tejpal v Hurry Bhunjee and others—Lynch and Tobin.
248-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Currumsey Danjee—Tyabjee and Sayani.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN]

LONG CAUSES.

596-73—A Framjee—Soondrabai, widow, v Chintoba Purshotum—M M Munshi.
545-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Peerbhoy Damjee v Ebrahim Ismail and others—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin and Shapurjee and Thackurdas.
436-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Bhasker Bhawoo v Jamsetjee Nowrojee and others—K. Morojee.
130-74—Remington, Hore and Langley—Andrew John Macdonald v Peerbhoy Damjee and others—Tyabjee and Sayani and Jefferson and Payne.
496-73—Fletcher and Smith—Kanjee Meghjee v Veerjee Mowjee and another—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
215-73—Jeffer on and Payne—Santooka Roopajee v Fatta Depajee—Remington, Hore and Langley.
219-73—Mr Fletcher—Bai Jadow, widow v Tribhoovandass Jugguvandass and another—Tyabje and Sayani.
210-73—M H Khan—Narrayen Juggonnath and others v Ramchunder Dinanath—Tyabjee and Sayani.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Jan. 25	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 22	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	" 22	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	Feb. 6	3-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	Jan. 26	3-30 P.M.	No after packet
Mauritius and Reunion	" 25	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	Feb. 15	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 9th May last, it is notified that as the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Monday soon after 7 P. M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

LEWIS—January 18th, at Jubbulpore, of typhoid fever, Edith Nora Farquharson, the infant daughter of Mr. & Mrs. H. Lewis, aged nineteen months.

MARRIAGE.

CHAPMAN—GREGG—January 20th, at Christ Church, Byculla, Morris Chapman late I. N., Comg. H. M.'s Indian Surveying Schooner Constance, to Anne Kate, youngest daughter of Charles Gregg, Esq., of Knaphill, Surrey.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRANDIS—January 15th, at Dehra, the wife of Dietrich Brandis, of a son.
ROBERTSON—January 14th, at Mooltan, the wife of Lieutenant P. F. Robertson (Musketry Instructor) 92nd Gordon Highlanders, of a son.

DEATH.

DAVIES—January 18th, at Allahabad, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Franks, H. M.'s Indian Army, Sarah Agnes Morgan Davies (after a painful illness, endured with great patience), daughter of the late Morgan Thomas Davies, Esq., of Swansea, Glamorganshire.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1875.

LORD DERBY seems to have thrown aside for once his habitual caution in resolving to support officially and formally at Teheran the protest made by Baron Reuter against the grant to a Russian General of a concession to make a railway northwards from Tabreez. But the true character of this intervention will not be known till it is seen what Lord Derby means to do if the protest is disregarded. Baron Reuter purchased from the Shah, two years ago, the monopoly of the construction of public works throughout Persia; and, as the Baron is a naturalized British subject, he has of course a right to claim the aid of the British Foreign Office in getting him a fair hearing when he complains that the Shah has not kept faith with him. The help of this moral influence of England, however, Baron Reuter could always have secured even from the suave Lord Granville. What the Baron wanted from the English Government was a guarantee that the power of England should be used at Teheran to compel the Shah to hold to the terms of his bargain. He knew that without such a guarantee, either from England or Russia, his concession was worthless, since an arbitrary monarch like the Shah might repudiate it at any moment and leave him without a remedy. But Lord Granville distinctly refused to pledge himself to the employment in any case of material force—for it would have come to that—for the Baron's benefit; and it is no secret that the disappointed *concessionaire* then turned to Russia and tried if Prince Gortschakoff could not be persuaded to become his protector. Russia also, however, fought shy of the Baron, who, thus rejected by both the great Asiatic Powers, found himself quite unable to offer such a guarantee as would alone have induced European capitalists to lend him money for carrying out his schemes. The end of all these negotiations was that the Baron dropped the idea of commencing operations on a grand scale in Persia; and, though we believe a beginning has been made with the work of constructing the Enzeli railway, there cannot be a doubt that the expectations with which the Shah sanctioned an extraordinary concession, which was supposed at the time to be equivalent to the right of farming his whole kingdom, are not at all likely to be fulfilled by Baron Reuter, who has not the means to change within a few years the whole face of the country by intersecting it in all directions with canals and railways. No surprise was felt some months ago when it was announced that the Shah had cancelled the concession; and, though an accommodation was patched up at that time, it seemed inevitable that an engagement which could not be fulfilled in the spirit must be annulled.

This being the state of affairs, we do not understand how the ruler of Persia can reasonably be expected to wait Baron Reuter's good time and let the resources of his kingdom meanwhile remain undeveloped. No doubt, the Baron will be entitled to substantial damages if the contract he was shrewd enough to persuade the Shah to enter into has been broken; and our Foreign Office may fairly exert itself to obtain for him the compensation which he deserves, and which without such help he will assuredly never get. But what justification can the Foreign Office have for going one step further than is necessary to assert formally the righteousness of the principle of not breaking agreements even in Persia without paying a fair sum for the privilege of changing one's mind? It would be preposterous to talk of compelling Persia to go for ever without railways unless Baron Reuter chooses to construct them; and there is no other line of railway that could be named which would be of so much advantage to the commercial interests of Persia as the proposed line to connect Tabreez with the Poti-Tiflis railway, the concession for which is said to have been granted by the Shah to a Russian General.

No doubt, good political reasons might be urged to show why England ought not to view with much satisfaction the proposal to make this railway. We do not suppose that Lord Derby, who, unlike his distinguished father, knows something of geography, is likely to accept the theory of the brilliant military strategist who a week ago amused Bombay by gravely announcing that, when the rails had been laid from Tiflis to Tabreez, the Russians would be able to turn the flank of Turkey and march on Constantinople by land. But it is undeniable that a line which would give the Russians access by rail to the heart of Persia could not but be of use in winning for England's rival the military preponderance in the East which she has so long coveted. The present Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Bourke, laid down clearly enough last session the principles of the foreign policy which England ought to adopt in order to hold her own in Asia. Taking advantage of her supremacy at sea, England must not permit any other Power to get a footing an any part of the coasts of either the Red Sea or the Persian Gulf. Secure in these waters, she can at any time, whenever the safety of her line of communications with India is threatened, throw a force ashore, either in Egypt, in Mesopotamia, or in Persia, to meet and repulse hostile attacks. It is obvious, however, that her power of saving either Persia or the Asiatic provinces of Turkey from being swallowed up by the great Northern Empire must grow smaller in proportion to the increase of Russia's facilities for placing an army either at Bussora or Mohammerah, or on the eastern coast of the Gulf; and unquestionably the construction of the line from Tiflis to Tabreez would in this respect give Russia a great strategical advantage. With this line extending southwards from the centre of her entrenched position in the Caucasus, Russia would, in fact, be as near attaining the natural goal of her ambition, the Persian Gulf, in Asia, as she is to reaching the Mediterranean in Europe; and in the next war she would be able to aim at this double object, and probably to force her way to the open sea in one quarter or the other. Our Foreign Office may, therefore, well take alarm at this new step in advance on the part of Russia. But how can such an aggression be met? The public opinion, we will not say of Europe, but even of England, would certainly not support Lord Derby in demanding that Persia should refuse to let the Russians construct the proposed railway. The civilized world would cry shame on the dog-in-the-manger policy of keeping Persia without railways altogether for fear the Russians might be beforehand with the English in getting to Teheran. A policy of this kind would be worthy of Chinese Mandarins, but not of English statesmen. Moreover, a demand that the new concession should be revoked would probably, if persisted in, end in war with Russia; and for that result Lord Derby can hardly be prepared. For many reasons it is desirable, so far as England is concerned, that the inevitable struggle between the two great Asiatic Powers should not be indefinitely delayed, for England is still in the fulness of her strength, while Russia is an immature giant. But a war cannot be undertaken without a sufficient cause; and England, having lost her opportunity of checking Russia two years ago, when the expedition to Khiva was first mentioned, will probably be unwilling to find an excuse for hostilities in the grievances of Baron Reuter.

There is, in fact, only one honourable course open for England to pursue. If it would be ridiculous to attempt to limit the Sovereign rights of the Shah so far as regards the making of railways within his own territory, and still more ridiculous to declare to Russia that her railways in Asia must remain absolutely and for all time disconnected with those of neighbouring States, it is, on the other hand, surely not impossible for the English still to rival the Russians in enterprise. Persia is a big country, and several lines might be constructed in it which would strengthen the position of the masters of the Persian Gulf, and enable them to meet the Russians on at least equal terms if the latter choose to advance on Teheran. It is in a rivalry of this kind that our country ought to be certain of winning the prize; and, if Lord Derby is prepared to take up and execute Baron Reuter's plans for running railways from the chief cities in the interior of Persia to points on the coast of the Gulf at which English establishments can be founded, Russia's last move may be effectually replied to. But we shall be agreeably disappointed if Lord Derby's intervention does not begin and end in a useless protest.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following reflections on the situation at Baroda; and, though we do not think it would be politic or possible to appoint a native prince as a member of the Court to try the Gaekwar, the constitution of which was not known to our correspondent when he addressed us, we are glad to make room for a thoughtful expression of independent opinion on this important question:—"The dramatic episode in the Baroda situation, with its attendant feverish excitement, being to some extent a *res acta*, the present position of affairs is still full of interest. The recent transactions, which culminated in the arrest and confinement of one of the three great Mahratta Chiefs to whose power for mischief the *Times* recently drew public attention in England, have already attracted a considerable deal of notice in the native states in this Presidency, where, we learn, every step was watched with undisguised interest. It is to such pronounced acts of the Government that our feudatories look for the surest indication of the tone and direction of our foreign policy within India, and their moral effect is greater than reams of proclamations and hours of diplomatic declamation. His Highness Mulharrao Gaekwar being now a prisoner about to be arraigned for a 'high crime against Her Majesty the Queen,' and 'a breach of the condition of loyalty to the Crown,' as well as for an 'act of hostility against the British Government,' the result of this great State trial will be certainly watched in England as well as at the Courts of our native Princes with the keenest attention. We can well imagine, therefore, that the Government of India is devoting an anxious consideration to the constitution of the necessary tribunal and the mode in which the investigation shall be conducted. That the proceedings of this tribunal will be held in public, there cannot be a reasonable doubt. Whatever may be the private inclinations of the State prisoner, it is plain that the British Government has too much at stake to allow it to court the propagation of the legion of idle rumours throughout the length and breadth of this empire which a contrary course would ensure. A suggestion has been made, which, bearing the above arguments in consideration, we venture to think, is well worth the serious consideration of the Government of India. It is that, in the approaching State trial, the tribunal shall comprise amongst the Judges one, if not more, of the great Chiefs in India. It is difficult to know whether it would be possible to invite such a chief as Scindia to sit in judgment over one who was so recently his compeer; for instance, it might be otherwise inexpedient to introduce our great ally into a focus of Mahratta intrigue; or again he might be challenged by the deposed Gaekwar on the ground of old political rivalry; but without taking it upon ourselves to signal out any particular native potentate for this conspicuous position, it is open to us to express our opinion that by following this course the Government of India would command the confidence both of the native Courts and of the British public, in the result of the expected State trial."

WE do not know whether the unpacked wedding dress recently advertised for sale in a moving advertisement has yet found a purchaser. Perhaps some reigning beauty, who has already been warned a hundred times by the considerate interference of judicious "friends" that a desirable suitor is "becoming attached," has secured the unopened casket as a desirable investment. Or, may be, it has been taken up-country by one of those fairies who tantalize the bachelor creation by flitting about from station to station, glittering like gems at balls and dinners and social gatherings until their beauty is partially dimmed by Indian "setting." This is not an improbable fate for the garment, for we read in the *Indian Guide* that travellers proceeding into the mofussil are expected to supply themselves with *white* clothing. At any rate, we may hope for the advertising owner a greater success in the mercantile market than was her lot in the matrimonial one. But what are we to think of the mercantile aspect, if a wedding dress in tin find a ready market? Shall we soon see in the lists of stores which dog our steps in the remote mofussil, a "wedding bonnet in a jelly" or "wedding dresses (latest fashion) in canvas," figuring below English plum-pudding and English hams at so many annas the pound? And then the matrimonial aspect of the advertisement! There *have* sometimes been unkind rumours of affections transferred on board ship, or sentiments altered before the voyage is run; but can nothing be done to bring such precious freights safe into the haven where they *should* be? We have heard of a whole cargo of predestinated damsels becoming diminished by unforeseen marriages on board, but then their places were filled up by new drafts at the ports where the vessel touched and the expectant bridegrooms were consoled. But what is to be done where there is no "supercargo" in charge? We can only suggest that each precious consignment should be heavily insured at the port of embarkation. The young gentlemen who pay fabulous sums to enter at Lloyd's and wait long for some returns for their investment could then act as chaperones, and being responsible to their masters, and thus heavily weighted, they could not compete with the anxious bridegrooms across the ocean. But, then, who is to say at what price the precious consignment is valued—the lady or the gentleman? If the gentleman—must he choose between ruin and a quarrel? If the lady,—will she estimate her value sufficiently highly to make the underwriters feel their risk? This baffles us.

HEAVY rain fell in Bombay on Tuesday night, and the weather is now bitterly cold.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR is not now expected to return to Bombay till the 26th inst.

MR. F. S. CHAPMAN, Chief Secretary to Government, goes on leave at the end of this month, instead of in March.

MR. J. TREEVE EDGCOMBE, barrister-at-law, of the Inner Temple, was sworn in at Colombo on the 3rd January as an advocate of the Supreme Court of Ceylon.

SIR JUNG BAHADOOR arrived at Nassick by special train yesterday. His Excellency, it is expected, will remain there for two or three days for the practice of certain religious duties. The date of his leaving for Bombay is not yet known.

THE trial of the Gaekwar will not commence, probably, before the middle of next month. Mr. Shantaram Narayen has the whole conduct of the defence, and has engaged Messrs. Jefferson and Payne as solicitors. Four counsel will be retained for Mulharrao.

THE 20th Regiment Punjab Native Infantry marched into Umballa on the morning of the 15th inst. The regiment was inspected by the Commander-in-Chief on the 16th and was complimented on its admirable condition. Lord Napier expressed his pleasure at again meeting the corps which served under him in China.

THE French Corvette D'Assas, 18 guns, commanded by Captain Brossard de Corbigny, arrived in harbour yesterday morning. Her salute was returned by the Fort. The D'Assas is from Europe and joins the French Indo-China squadron. The length of her stay here is not certain, but after visiting the principal ports on the coast she will finally go to Saigon.

SIR CHARLES STAVELEY, the *Pioneer* says, honoured Kohat with a visit on the 11th instant, riding through the Kohat Pass from Peshawur. The garrison entertained His Excellency at dinner at their mess-house. On the following day a review of the troops took place, after which the Commander-in-Chief returned to Peshawar. During his stay at Kohat, His Excellency was the guest of the Deputy Commissioner, Captain Cavagnari. It is believed that Sir Charles Staveley goes on at once via Lahore to Mooltan *en route* to Scinde.

THE Governments of Bengal and India are considering whether or not they can profitably manufacture their own "Portland cement" or induce private speculators to take up the business. About eight months ago, Mr. Dejoux, of Calcutta, showed by experiment that cement could be manufactured in Bengal for half the price paid for the imported article; and his estimate has been corroborated in a note by Colonel Gulliver, Officiating Chief Engineer, Bengal Irrigation Branch. Colonel Gulliver calculates that 100,000 cubic feet of cement, at about Rs. 6-8 for every five cubic feet—half the price paid for the English article—would cover the cost of the proposed factory in the very first year.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Madras Mail*, questioning a statement put forth by another Madras paper as to the action taken by the Chamber of Commerce in the matter of import duties on cotton goods. He says:—"I noticed it stated in Saturday morning's issue of the *Madras Times* that the Chamber of Commerce, at their meeting last evening, "resolved by a *large majority* to report to Government in favour of retaining the present import duties on goods and yarns. With reference to this statement I wish to point out, that although the question was carried by a majority of *individual* members—four partners in *one* firm having voted in favour of it—yet the division of opinion was in reality almost equally balanced, the representatives of five firms voting in favour of the resolution, while the partners in the four other firms represented at the meeting voted against it."

AN aged gentleman named John Powell Suffield, who for many years has lived the life of a recluse at Evesham, has just been found dead in his house, his body being in a "frightfully emaciated condition." It appears that this Worcestershire hermit had an income of a hundred pounds per annum, which he spent in attempting to make himself exceedingly miserable, and that, with a view to prevent remonstrance or sympathy, he for many years kept his door barred and received his supplies of food through a window. The house, when searched, contained good supplies of wine and bread, albeit that the miserable man had starved. A coroner's jury, after a very sage consulation, returned an incomprehensible verdict of "died by the visitation of God." One would have imagined that a verdict of "insanity" would have better met the case.

MR. DISRAELI, who is nothing if not oracular, has again distinguished himself in a reply which he has made to sundry representatives of the Evangelical Church party who object to Ritualistic misdoings. After pointing out that he expects the Act of last Session will do much to mitigate the grievance, and advising the clergy to coöperate with the laity in Church work, he says, "I have ever myself been of the opinion that it was in the great cities the Church would effect in this age its most signal triumphs." People who are not clever are endeavouring to find out what the Premier meant by this, and those who are clever are equally puzzled. Why the great cities should yield to Christian influences in this particular age more readily than rural districts, it is impossible to surmise. Has Mr. Disraeli more hope for them now that they have decided for the Conservatives?

THE P. and O. mail Steamer Avoca, which arrived in harbour last night, suffered no less than four breaks during the voyage, in consequence of mishaps to her machinery, but fortunately the damages were easily repaired, the longest delay being about eight hours. Mr. Claude Bell, of the Bombay Civil Service, who was a passenger on board of her, caught a sudden cold when the vessel was off Malta, and symptoms of congestion of the lungs were soon apparent. Mr. Bell landed at Suez with Mrs. Bell. Mrs Gage (the wife of Captain Gage, H. M.'s 45th Foot), a sister of Mrs. Bell, however, remained on board, with Mrs. Bell's child, until the Avoca's arrival at Aden, when a telegram, announcing the sad tidings of Mr. Bell's death, reached her. She at once returned to Suez. The Avoca caught a very sudden and heavy squall on Tuesday evening at about 7 o'clock, but soon got clear of it. She anchored in harbour last night at half-past eight o'clock.

THERE was an unusual squall at midnight on Tuesday, the results of which were somewhat disastrous. It commenced to blow hard from the S. W. at about midnight, and the squall, which was cyclonic, was very severe while it lasted, and did considerable damage. There was a heavy fall of rain, which has considerably lowered the temperature. A dubash boat belonging to Cowasjee Manockjee, which was anchored at the Dolphin Light, was capsized, and of the crew of thirteen men, one was drowned. A pattimar that was lying at anchor off Kennery was also capsized, and sank. The ferry steamer Nagotna picked up her crew and brought them in. One man only of the crew of this vessel is reported to be lost. The ship Gadshill, which arrived yesterday, reports having passed six dead bodies. The Master Attendant, on receipt of intelligence of these disasters, despatched Mr. Corke, the Harbour Master, to look after any missing persons, and a pilot schooner has also been sent out to reconnoitre. It is reported that a native vessel with 400 passengers has also been lost with all hands, but this is neither authenticated nor believed.

ARCTIC exploration is still the great topic in naval circles, and as it is still pleasantly doubtful who will be selected to go to the Polar Sea under the command of Captain Nares, officers of all grades are making application and using influence with a view to being appointed. On the advice of the whaling captains of the North, the Government have now determined to hurry forward all preparations, so that the expedition may start early in May, and thus be able to reach a high northern latitude before the Arctic winter sets in, and the two vessels selected for the enterprise, namely a whaler called the Bloodhound, purchased at Dundee, and H. M. S. the Alert, are being rapidly got ready at Portsmouth under the superintendence of Sir Leopold McClintock. One result of all this is, that at length the Geographical Society is thoroughly happy, and contemplates, as the result of Polar research, African exploration, the cruise of the Challenger, and the Transit of Venus reports—for geographers hope to learn something from this even—a perennial current of excitement which will last them the whole of their lives. It is just possible that the able-bodied seamen who have to winter in the Arctic zone, at a temperature of 50° below zero, may look at the matter in a different light. But the geographers must be made happy, or they will continue to agitate.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 1ST JANUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Avoca, Commander Torbock, arrived in harbour last night with the English Mails of the 1st Instant. She left Aden on the 14th January at 9 P.M. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. C. E. Smyth.	Lieut. Baker.
Mrs. F. O. Gage.	Mr. T. Greenland.
Mrs. Ling and infant, 2 children.	Captain Warren.
Mr. C. O. Nicholetts.	Mrs. Tobin.
Mrs. Lee.	Miss Minot.
Mr. & Mrs. Bickerdike & ayah.	Mrs. Wright.
Mrs. M. R. S. Pillay.	

FROM BRINDISI.

Maj. Sartorious, V.C.C., M.G.	Captain Filgate.
Mr. A. R. McDonald.	Mr. H. A. Fowler.
Mr. A. O. Green.	Mr. C. Wilson.
Mr. H. Kelly.	Major B. Rogers.
Mr. N. J. Bhide, & native male servant.	Mr. D. Maclean.

FROM VENICE.

Capt. and Mrs. Clerk, and European female servant.	Mr. and Mrs. Stuart.

FROM ADEN.

A. Hoosein.	John Beveridge, Engr.
Hoodchund.	Mr. Geo. S. Westgate, Stewd.
Ahmed and 3 friends.	Mr. Fred Clark, Steward.
Syed and 2 friends.	

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, January 1.)

Prince Alphonso, son of the ex-Queen Isabella, has been proclaimed King of Spain. Madrid is quiet, and Marshal Serrano, it is now reported, will at once return to the capital.

It is now stated that no appeal will be made against the sentence pronounced upon Count Arnim.

The Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the royal family, have been enjoying Christmas in a very domestic way at Osborne and Sandringham. Prince Leopold has been confined to his room for several days by an attack of fever, but is now going on favourably.

The Queen has conferred the honour of knighthood on Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Esq., of Bombay.

The election of a member to represent the borough of St. Ives in Parliament, has resulted in the return of Mr. Praed, in the Conservative interest.

The Duke of Rutland has been seriously indisposed, but is now improving.

The New Zealand emigrant ship Cospatric has been burnt at sea. Three survivors out of a boat's crew of thirty persons have arrived in England. The details of the calamity are terrible in the extreme. No further news of any more lives having been saved are yet to hand. The captain, with his wife and child, leaped into the sea and were drowned.

The coroner's inquest upon the persons killed by the recent dreadful railway accident at Shipton, near Oxford, has been opened, and will last for some days. Thirty-four deaths have ensued from the catastrophe.

Deaths from fatal accidents and from the severity of the weather, have been more than usually numerous at this season of the year. We have now had a fortnight of severe frost, the like of which has not been experienced in this country for many years past.

The Council of the East India Association have presented a memorial to the Marquis of Salisbury, praying that the regulations made in England to select candidates for the Indian Civil Service shall not act to the prejudice of natives of India who may seek for the same appointments.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—The Duke of Montrose; Lord Macdonald; Col T W Milward, CB, RA; Lieut-Gen T H Sandys, Ben Inf; Col C S Guthrie, Ben Ret; R Torrens, Esq, late Ben CS; Lieut-Col W T Nicolls, Mad Ret; Ledru Rollin; Lady Louisa Cathcart; Dempster Heming, Esq, DCL; the Hon R G S O'Grady; Brev Lt-Col H Foster, 95th Reg; D Hector, Esq, Sheriff of Wigtown; J Holt, Esq, JP for Lancashire.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the weekly meeting of the Council held on Tuesday last, there were present Charles Currey, Esq., chairman; Dr. Hewlett, Dr. Cook, Dr. Blaney, J. M. Maclean, Esq., the Hon. Rao Sahib V. N. Mandlik, the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq., and Raghunath Narayen, Esq. W. G. Pedder, Esq., Municipal Commissioner, was also present.

The minutes of the meeting held on the 12th inst. were confirmed.

MR. HIGGINS'S CASE.

The first matter for consideration was a letter from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding a copy of his minute or decision on the departmental enquiry held into the conduct of Mr. Higgins, Superintendent of Markets, and Mr. Webb, Assistant Superintendent, with reference to the market frauds.

The Municipal Commissioner said the minute was published in the newspapers, and he did not know whether members wished it to be read over. If members wished to see all the papers on the subject he would be glad to produce them. The minute was published by the *Bombay Gazette* in full, but only in part by the *Times*.

The Chairman—I may state that the matter is entirely in the discretion of the Municipal Commissioner.

Dr. Hewlett said it must be a matter of great congratulation that the departmental enquiry held by the Commissioner proved Mr. Higgins and Mr. Webb to be honest, hardworking men in the employ of the Municipality, and that not a suspicion rested against their names. Members must feel obliged to the Commissioner for the pains he had taken in investigating into the matter. The error they (Mr. Higgins and Mr. Webb) fell into was one into which most men would have fallen owing to the organised system under which the frauds were carried on. Mr. Higgins had now received a sharp and severe lesson. On reading the minute, it would be observed that he had come out of the ordeal without the least stain to his character, and he (Dr. Hewlett) would ask whether Mr. Higgins should not get some pay during the period he was suspended. The man had been proved to be a thoroughly honest man; he put a great deal of trust in the Punchayet, whose duty it was to have brought the matter to his notice.

The Commissioner said there was a difficulty in paying Mr. Higgins for the time he was not doing his duty. He must say, however, that Mr. Higgins had entirely and perfectly cleared himself, and that there was not a shadow of a stain upon his character. In his minute, he (the Commissioner) said:—"As regards the charge of dishonesty and of guilty complicity in the malpractices of the peons, I am of opinion that there is not even a suspicion against Mr. Higgins, and that he has come out of the enquiry without a stain on his character. He is shown, I think, to be man of even scrupulous honesty. He ought not, it is true, to have accepted a present from some of the dealers on leaving for England, but there is no suggestion that this present was given with any improper object." As to the other charge of neglect, he said:—"As regards the minor charge of neglect of duty in failing to discover the improper practices that were going on, I am of opinion that if he had been sharper and less obstinately convinced of the trustworthiness of his subordinates he might, and would, have done so, and therefore that he ought to have done so. But he is not alone in this. The Health Officers and Commissioners, who were his superiors, including myself, as well as his *locum tenens* for several months, equally failed to detect malpractices up to November 1874. He is not the first man, nor will he be the last, who has been led by the nose by an astute and unprincipled subordinate, nor does any man know the right way to set about the discovery of an organized system of fraud. It was not a serious fault, but still it resulted in a faulty objectionable system, for which he (Mr. Higgins) had been punished. He (the Commissioner) thought it would be very gratifying to Mr. Higgins if the Town Council recorded a resolution to the effect that the full enquiry made into his conduct had entirely exonerated him.

Dr. Hewlett said it was a hard thing that the man should be without his salary for two months.

The Hon. Rao Saheb asked if it was not equally hard that the public should not get the benefit of the full establishment for which they paid.

Here followed remarks by some members, which were wholly unintelligible at the Reporters' table.

Dr. Cook said no doubt there had been great negligence.

The Chairman—Oh, gross negligence!

Mr. Maclean.—I suppose the Commissioner has said nothing about the general question?

The Hon. Mr. Rogay—What is the use of this discussion? If the Town Council came to a different opinion, would the Commissioner be bound to accept their decision?

The Commissioner—Certainly not.

The Hon. Mr. Rogay said the Commissioner had already reinstated Mr Higgins, and if the power rested with the Commissioner, he (Mr. Rogay) did not think the Council should be asked to pass a vote on the matter.

The Hon. Rao Saheb remarked that if the Council were not qualified to vote, he did not see why they should be asked to discuss the matter or pass a resolution upon it.

Dr. Blaney—It would be good so far, that it would be a manifestation of feeling on the part of the Council.

Some further remarks were made, but they were mostly inaudible.

It was then proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Dr. Cook, and carried: That the Council are gratified to find that the result of the thorough investigation into the market frauds by the Municipal Commissioner has been such as to justify the reinstatement of Mr. Higgins and Mr. Webb.

DEAD ANIMALS AND OFFAL.

The next subject was a memo. from the Municipal Commissioner regarding an application from Messrs. Rogers and Co. for the renewal of the contract for the privilege of skinning dead animals and the offal from the Bandora slaughter-houses taken to Coorla; Messrs. Rogers and Co. offering to pay Rs. 5,500 per annum if allowed a contract for five years.

After some discussion it was resolved that the Municipal Commissioner be authorised to invite tenders for a term of five years for the right to the dead bodies of animals taken to Coorla from Bombay, and the offal from Bandora.

PUBLIC LAMPS.

The next matter was the consideration of papers regarding public lamps standing in streets and other positions not strictly public, to the number of 1,171, of which 39 are in private oarts and 78 over the entrances to bungalows.

After some discussion, the Chairman said all that the Municipal Commissioner wanted them to do was to rule that public lamps should not be used for private purposes, and he would propose that the Council agreed with the Commissioner's view. That would strengthen Mr. Pedder's hands.

Dr. Cook—Any road which is a public road, open to the public day and night, and has no gate, should be lighted.

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, and carried: That the Council concur in the view expressed by the Municipal Commissioner that public lamps erected for the exclusive benefit of private property should now be removed.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS ENCROACHMENT.

The next subject was Government resolution dated 13th inst. concurring in the settlement made by the Municipal Commissioner in the encroachment made by a fakeer in the Victoria Gardens.

The resolution is as follows:—A copy of the report of the Solicitor to Government, No. 1138 of the 8th October last, is to be sent to the Municipal Commissioner, with an intimation that Government concur in the settlement that has been come to.

The opinion of the Government Solicitor is as follows:—This encroachment being a matter anterior in date to the date of the conveyance, and well known to both the parties to the deed at the time of its execution, the Municipality would, of course, be relieved by a court of equity from any consequences such as belong to a breach of the condition against alienation or diverted use contained in the deed, even if Government should be advised to take proceedings in the matter as if a breach had actually occurred. 2. But if the Municipality desire to be still further protected, Government can, if they please, waive their rights under the deed so far as they affect the encroachment in question; in which case, I think, that the Municipality ought, under the circumstances, to be satisfied with a mere letter to that effect.

It was resolved that the Council are now prepared to execute the lease from Government of the Victoria Gardens.

THE MEAT SUPPLY OF BOMBAY.

The next subject was a memo. from the Municipal Commissioner as to the quality of the meat supplied at the Fort Market.

The Commissioner said—There is one point I wish to draw the attention of the Council to, namely, the subject of the quality of meat in the markets. I have received a lot of anonymous letters on the subject of the meat supplied to the Fort Market, most of which appear to be in the same handwriting and to come from the same person. One of the last is this:—"Bombay, 13th January 1875. To W. G. Pedder, Esq., Municipal Commissioner. Sir,—We, the Fort inhabitants of Bombay, are compelled to bring to your prominent notice the zoolum practiced by the butchers of the Fort Market by exposing very inferior and bad meat for sale notwithstanding the high rate they charge, namely three annas a pound. We really wonder that, notwithstanding the detection of fraud practiced during the late superintendent's time, how do these butchers still succeed in inducing the authority at Bandora to have their sick animals entered into the slaughter-house. We hope, therefore, that your honour will not fail to do something to remedy the evil complained of by the Fort inhabitants. We further request your honour to pay a weekly visit to the Fort Market and examine the meat personally. Then we are sure the butchers will have a good effect. Hoping a prompt action in the matter, we beg to remain, Sir, your most obedient servants, the inhabitants of the Fort." Well, in the first place, I wish to say that I do already personally visit the Fort and the other markets once or twice every week, and that, moreover, as far as I can, I examine the meat offered for sale. The Act says that if it shall appear to the Commissioner or his officer that any articles intended for food are unfit for food the same may be seized, "and if it appear to a magistrate upon sufficient evidence that the same are unfit for food or drink, he shall order the same to be destroyed or to be so disposed of as to prevent their being again exposed for sale." Now the fact is, it is often very difficult to decide whether meat that we do seize is unfit for human food, and I do find a difficulty. Of course there are classes of meat which undoubtedly are not fit for food, and whenever they are found they are seized and the butchers offering them for sale are taken before a magistrate. I have told the butchers that whenever such meat is exposed by them for sale, they will be so dealt with, but on the other hand if bad meat has not yet been exposed for sale, but is merely in their possession, on their consenting to our destroying it as soon as it is seized, I will not prosecute the case before a magistrate. This is fair, for a butcher often cannot tell if an animal is diseased till the carcass is cut up. But the difficulty is that a large quantity of the meat, while not actually unfit for human food, is not meat of good quality, but lean and poor. Several cases have occurred lately when meat of this kind has been seized, and the Health Officer, upon examining it, has found that it is very poor in quality and a discredit to the butchers who deal in it; but I cannot say that it is unfit for food in the sense of being unwholesome. In such instances, what I have said to the butchers is this, "You can either go before a magistrate and have the matter decided by him, or you must allow me to seize the meat, as I do not consider it fit to be exposed for sale, and shall destroy it." As a matter of fact, a magistrate would have just the same difficulty that we have in deciding whether this kind of meat can be said to be "unfit for food." I must in fairness add that I have found the butchers very reasonable, and this has been the case particularly with the beef-dealers. A carcass of beef is found to have two or three cysts in it, and therefore the whole flesh of a valuable animal is destroyed at a heavy loss to the butcher. I must say I wonder the butchers take things so quietly as they do. I try to treat them with all the consideration I can, and they are very reasonable, but there are a large number of people who expect to get meat of the first quality at second quality rates, and they call upon me to compell the butchers to supply the best meat at the lower rates. Now, in the first place, I have no authority whatever to regulate the price of food, and in the second any attempt to restrict the supply of meat to the first quality of a high price would operate very hardly on poor natives, who could only afford and only require lean meat for their curry. All I can add is, that while I do my best, it is the business of purchasers in the market to select good meat and see that they get it, paying the proper price for it. Any gentleman who wishes to complain of anything regarding the markets, on applying to me openly, I shall always be happy to assist, but I will not attend to these anonymous letters. (Applause.)

Dr. Hewlett remarked that it had been the intention of Mr. Crawford and himself to introduce a rule of this kind that no animal should be slaughtered at Bandora except such as had been there for some days previously. Under the present system, they were brought to the slaughter-house, in very many cases, suffering from fever. It was with that view that the large piece of ground now leased from Government was obtained, the intention being to convert it into a grazing ground, where cattle and sheep might be fed for ten or fifteen days before being slaughtered. The plan had fallen through, but he still hoped that some such arrangement might be completed. As to the anonymous letter which Mr. Pedder had read, this form of complaint had always formed a source of annoyance, especially as regarded the Fort Market. It was some Parsees who made the complaints, because they thought they ought to get the best quality meat for the lowest rates. When these complaints had been investigated, it had been found that the real question was whether the best meat ought not to be supplied at the lowest rates. Upon the question of prices, the Municipality, as Mr. Pedder had already pointed out, had no authority.

The Commissioner said he was now trying to arrange some plan by which animals intended for the Bombay market should be allowed to stand for some time, and be fed and watered before entering the slaughter-houses. He had seen animals at Bandora on their way to Bombay which had been kept for some days without food or water. He had spoken to Mr. Currey on the subject, who was good enough to state that he would try and arrange that water should be supplied to animals in transit by the B. B. & C. I. railway; but the difficulty was with the butchers, who opposed any change in the system, and said that the animals would burst and die if water was given to them. Only a few days ago he (Mr. Pedder) proposed to the butchers that he should get some grazing ground near Bandora for their cattle and sheep, but they at once started difficulties, saying it was a well known fact that, if cattle and sheep from the Deccan were fed on Konkan grass, they would at once die. There were all these difficulties to be met, but he hoped to be able to do something to improve matters, and that they would be able to have a more satisfactory system of treating the animals brought to the slaughter-houses. But all this was at present *in nubibus*.

The Hon. Rao Saheb observed that if a man had not courage enough to come forward and make his grievance known, he could not complain if he was not attended to. As to the quality of meat he (the Rao Saheb) must say was not a competent authority. (Laughter.)

The Chairman.—The police and the traffic department of the B. B. and C. I. Railway have explicit instructions to do their best to get the cattle and sheep fed and watered at Surat and elsewhere, but the great difficulty is that the people in charge of the animals object to food or water being given.

Dr. Cook said it was greatly to be desired that some improvement should be made in the condition of animals brought for slaughter to Bandora. It was a physiological fact that the meat of animals suffering from fever was detrimental to the health of those who ate such flesh. Everything should be done to bring about the improved system referred to by Dr. Hewlett and Mr. Pedder.

The Chairman expressed his concurrence with Dr. Cook. He thought it was not necessary to record any resolution on the subject.

A CONVEYANCE.

The seal of the Corporation was affixed to a conveyance from Messrs. Moroba Balcrustnajee and Narayen Vencoba, of 52 square yards of ground purchased from them for the improvement of the Breach Candy Road.

THE CHIEF ACCOUNTANT.

The Municipal Commissioner's letter of the 15th instant to the address of the Chief Accountant was read, stating that, from the 1st January 1875, Mr. Sorabjee Nowrojee Cooper is appointed Chief Accountant on a salary of Rs. 450, rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 700, subject to the sanction of the Town Council and the Corporation; Mr. Maneckshaw Cowasjee, Assistant Accountant, on a salary of Rs. 200, rising by annual increments of Rs. 30 to Rs. 350, &c.; the general result showing a considerable saving on the budget grant.

Mr Dossabhoy said he was very glad to see that Mr. Pedder had confirmed Mr. Sorabjee Cooper in the post of Chief Accountant. He was a most deserving and intelligent officer, and his efficiency as an accountant had gained him the good opinion of successive Municipal Commissioners.

It was resolved that the arrangements made by the Commissioner in the Chief Accountant's department be approved.

MR. SOUTER ON SPECIAL DUTY.

The following letter from the Municipal Commissioner to Government, regarding Mr. Souter being ordered from Bombay on special duty, was read:—

Bombay, 18th January

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

SIR,—I presume that it is the intention of Government to pay Mr. F. H. Souter, C. S. I., for the period during which he may be absent from his duty in Bombay under the orders of Government. I need hardly point out that, even if a Government contribution to the cost of the Bombay Police might have been held to entitle Government to employ the officers of that force upon special services, unconnected with their ordinary duties, that reason will not hold good now that the whole cost of the police is defrayed by the Municipality. My object in now writing is to suggest that the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Alfred Elginton, may as soon as possible be put in orders as officiating during Mr. Souter's absence. There are several rather pressing matters which I am anxious to arrange with the Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Edginton cannot of course deal with them till he is formally invested with the power to do so. Mr. Edginton's acting allowance would of course be paid by the Municipality.

W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner.

Dr. Blaney said a number of the police were going that day in charge of bullion belonging probably to the Gaekwar. He did not think it was the duty of the Municipality to guard the bullion intended for the benefit of Government.

The Chairman—I think we might say we entirely concur with the representation the Municipal Commissioner has made to Government.

The letter was ordered to be recorded. The Council then separated.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

BARODA.

BARODA, 20TH JANUARY.

The Senaputtee's conduct will be decided upon to-morrow by a committee of Sirdars, and if he be deposed no Senaputtee will be reappointed, the office being considered superfluous.

A squadron of cavalry is coming here from Poona for escort duty during the Gaekwar's trial.

Kazee Shahaboodeen has been invited to return to Baroda in connection with revenue survey duties.

THE VICEROY.

CALCUTTA, 20TH JANUARY.

It is believed Lord Northbrook has arranged his durbar at Delhi for the 12th March.

H. M. S. GLASGOW.

The Glasgow puts out to sea to-morrow.

THE LAW REPORTS.

In taking over the issue of the law reports the Government will retain the present staffs of reporters, supervision of reports only being contemplated. The Civil Appeals Bill comes on next Council.

EDUCATION IN THE N. W. PROVINCES.

ALLAHABAD, 20TH JANUARY.

Mr. C. A. Elliott, Secretary to this Government, has addressed to the *Pioneer* a letter relating to an offensive article in the *Indian Observer* of the 9th instant, on education in the North-West Provinces. He vindicates Sir William Muir's action generally, more especially on those questions relating to the study of physical science and his alleged fanatical support of female education. Mr. Elliott states that, if the writer supposes that such a tone will find favour with the present Lieutenant-Governor, his intellect must be ranked as low as his moral character.

There has been very heavy rain at Allahabad this morning.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT RAWULPINDEE.

ALLAHABAD, 20TH JANUARY.

Lord Napier arrived at Rawulpindee this morning. Review of troops at noon, Sir Charles Brownlow in command, as General Macdonell is suffering from bronchitis.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ILLNESS OF PRINCE LEOPOLD.

LONDON, 20TH JANUARY.

H. R. H. Prince Leopold is seriously ill; an attack of typhoid fever has been followed by hemorrhage, and grave doubts exist as to the probability of his recovering.

DON ALFONSO.

MADRID, 20TH JANUARY.

Don Alfonso has started for the seat of war, where he will assume command of the Army of the North without delay.

LONDON, 19TH JANUARY.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. The London Cotton Market has been strong.

Fair Dhollera, 5s. 3-16d.

The Manchester Market has been very firm.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 3d.
8½ lbs. do.	8s. 6d.
40s Mule Twist	0s. 11¼d.
3 per cent. Consols for account	92⅝
5 do. French Rente 1872	100½
Bar Silver	57⅜

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal—Hindoostan and Hanbino (?)

Arrival—Atlantic, Claremont and Diadem.

THE GAEKWAR'S EFFECTS IN BOMBAY.

We learn that the bullion and specie seized by the Bombay police on Tuesday last from the premises of the Gaekwar's two firms in Bombay was of the value of about eleven lacs of rupees.

On Tuesday afternoon last, Mr. Duxbury, Traffic Manager B. B. and C. I. Railway, sent a telegram to all the stations on the line from Bombay to Baroda, directing all necessary preparations to be made for running special trains between the two places. The order evidently referred to the despatch to Baroda of the Light Cavalry then expected from Poona.

It is expected that Mr. F.H. Souter, C.S.I., will return here in a day or two from Baroda, for which place he will leave again after making arrangements for the conduct of his duties during his absence, which will extend over a length of time.

Mr. Vincent, who acted as Deputy Commissioner of Police during Mr. Edginton's absence in England, is expected to arrive here in two or three days. It is said that Mr. Vincent will act under Mr. Edginton during the period Mr. Souter is absent from Bombay.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

AN APPEAL FOR THE GAEKWAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The papers of late have teemed with accusations and statements against the Gaekwar, his friends and retainers. Some of these statements have been apparently written with the intention of influencing readers to believe in his guilt; for instance, in a paper this morning he is spoken of "as a man acquainted with the diabolical arts of the poisoner." As the Gaekwar is about to be tried, the load of prejudice created by this reiteration of charges will weigh heavily against him, and may prevent his having a fair trial. Not that the judges will be in the faintest degree influenced by anything but the evidence before them, but that witnesses and others will be intimidated from coming forward and giving evidence or supplying information which may be of use to the accused. Those, who, like ourselves, are acquainted with the defence of criminal cases know too well the difficulty of getting witnesses to come forward and give evidence even of the simplest facts in defence when there is a strong feeling against the accused. It arises, we suppose, from the desire not to be considered as taking part with the accused, and there is no way of influencing a native's conduct so easy as by working on his fears.

We appeal to you to let the Gaekwar have the same fair play you would give to any accused person.

We would remind you that evidence which, before now, *prima facie*, has borne every appearance of truth, has, under the light of investigation, been found utterly incredible. In this case no man on behalf of the Gaekwar has read the evidence upon which the Government has proceeded, and no word has yet been spoken in his behalf. He has not yet had the common privilege of every accused, of having a preliminary investigation before a magistrate or other authority in his presence, or in that of his advisers.

Yours obediently,
JEFFERSON & PAYNE.
Solicitors to H. H. the Guicowar.

20th January 1875.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, fanchon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N B. Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Globe says, "TAYLOR Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinion vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets, only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN BARODA.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

BARODA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 19.

THIS forenoon the city was thrown into some excitement by the news that Sir Lewis Pelly was about to enter it in state in order to pay a visit to the Mahomedan Sirdars, which the Gaekwars have been in the habit of paying on the festival of the Eed. The procession was formed at the Residency at about eleven o'clock, and when once it set forth for its destination it wore quite an interesting appearance. First of all went a small body of men of the 2nd Light Cavalry, carrying the British flag. Then came Sir Lewis Pelly (in full political uniform, and wearing his Star of India) in the Gaekwar's State carriage, a word or two about which may not be amiss. It is a large phaeton, claret-coloured and clumsily-shaped. The coachman's seats are covered with gilt and silver tinsel, ornamented by large tassels. The inside is lined with gold cloth. The tassels by which the two men behind hold on are bunches of gold and silver thread. Notwithstanding all this expensive bedizenment, the carriage looks faded, vulgar, and tawdry. On this occasion it was drawn by four grey Arabs, each of which wore silver ornaments about the neck, while on their backs they bore a small sheet of gilt cloth. Men, dressed like the coachmen, in red uniforms, with white stripes down the side of their pantaloons, which seemed to be the worse for wear, as several holes, where no such holes should be, were conspicuous, ran alongside of the horses. Following the carriage came a party of 30 men of the Royal Artillery with drawn swords, and these again were followed by a risala of sowars, belonging to the Gaekwar's Contingent. Then came the officers and gentlemen of the camp in their carriages. And last of all followed a miscellaneous crowd of natives, some on ponies or country-bred horses, known by their innumerable "points," and others on their feet, which they hurried quickly along in their desire to keep up with the procession, their big shoes flapping among the dust till each man seemed moving on little whirling clouds. In the native town there were people at the sides of the roads, in the windows, in their doorways, and in some instances on the house-tops. On arriving at the place called Raipoora, where a good-looking body of the Gaekwar's troops, dressed in blue, were drawn up under commmand of General Devine (who will doubtless be as astonished as you were to see himself described by your contemporary, whom he had kindly shown through the city, as a "civil and well-behaved old gentleman," "not quite a European," and addicted to "limping a good deal on one leg"—could sheer impudence or insult go further?), the procession turned to the left down a narrow lane, in which a number of the "gold gun cavalry" were stationed, and then abruptly to the left again, issuing into a dirty courtyard with houses on one side and sheds on several others. Here Sir Lewis was received by the chief Mahomedan Sirdar Nawab Meer Kamaloo Deen Hoosein Khan Bahadoor, Sir Sooba or commander of the Gaekwar's Contigent, and his brother, and another important Sirdar named Meer Ibrahim Ali, and conducted through a small doorway into another little courtyard, on one side of which the reception room, reached by three or four steps, was situated. This room in its architecture, one side being a series of graceful white arches opening to the courtyard, was not devoid of the beauty which the Mahomedans frequently display in their buildings. Sir Lewis was conducted to a couch facing the arches, and the company with him were accommodated in a semicircle of chairs to his right, while the friends of the Nawab sat on a line of chairs to the left. The European gentlemen present were Colonel Thompson (of the 9th Native Infantry, which occupied the town and took charge of the Palace on the day the Maharajah was arrested), Colonel Herbert (Royal Fusiliers), Colonel Hanson (9th N. I.), Major Hall, Surgeon-Major Boustead (9th N. I.), Major Sibthorpe, Dr. Lamb, Captain Jackson, Captain Morse, Captain Hobson, Captain Desborough, Captain Budd, Mr. Jeffreys, Lieutenant Addison, and Dr. B. Mackay. The room was quickly crowded with natives, only a small space in front of Sir Lewis being left free, and this was speedily occupied by two dancing-girls, who advanced, retired, pirouetted with one arm in the air, shook their heavy dresses and screamed in the manner we all know nautch-girls are in the habit of doing. When this performance had gone on for some time, the Cazee came forward to receive the dress of honour which it has been customary for the head of the Baroda State to present to him on the Eed. As the Cazee retired backwards with his dress, his chair happened to be drawn away, and down he suddenly plumped on the ground, but manfully holding on to his present, much to the amusement of the company. Sir Lewis said he hoped he was not hurt, and he scrambled to his feet and said he was not, after which pleasant assurance, the Sirdars came forward and presented their nuzzars to the head of the State, who touched them right gracefully. This ceremony being concluded, Sir Lewis addressed the company to the following effect. In the first place he said that he had great pleasure in meeting the Mahomedan Sirdars and congratulating them on this occasion, and thus, as head of the Baroda administration, performing a duty which he was informed it was customary for His Highness the Gaekwar to discharge, in consideration of the Eed festival. He then remarked that he was glad to observe the orderly behaviour evinced by the Mahomedan population during the festival, and, indeed, since his arrival at Baroda, and that if, as he felt assured, they continued in the same line of peaceable conduct, they would receive every just support and aid from him. In his opinion it was meet that ceremonial visits of this nature should take place at the Nawab's house, 1st, because he was the recognized head of the Mahomedan Sirdars; and, 2nd, because the Nawab's ancestors had rendered important services not only to the Baroda Durbar but also to the British Government. After a few other remarks Sir Lewis Pelly concluded his short but impressive address, by again conveying to the assembled Sirdars and representatives of the Mahomedan population his congratulations on this important occasion. The leading Sirdars then expressed to Sir Lewis Pelly the great satisfaction they felt at the honour done them, and they sincerely thanked him for the trouble he had condescended to take in visiting the Nawab's house. The Nawab specially expressed his sense of gratitude for the recognition of his ancestor's services, and united with the others in manifesting their devotedness and loyalty to the British Crown. When these mutual protestations of good will were exchanged, the dancing-girls again took possession of the ears of the company. The Nawab then threw a heavy necklace of flowers and a brass chain with a pendant (supposed to be emblematic of a rose) over Sir Lewis's shoulders, and sprinkled him with rose-water. Garlands of flowers were in like manner thrown over the heads of the rest of the company until at last the upper portions of their bodies seemed to be so many medallions of various degrees of fascination. Then the dancing girls stopped their screaming and saltation, pan-sooparee was given to the company, and Sir Lewis Pelly rose, and was conducted to his carriage by the Nawab. The procession returned rapidly to the camp, and by one o'clock a pleasant little ceremonial was being discussed in the Residency as an incident of the past.

The festival passed off quietly in the native city, and as there is no other news worth communicating, I shall bring this brief communication to a close.

STEAMER REPORTS.

TRINCOMALLEE 20th 4-20 P.M.—H. M. S. Briton, sailed for Bombay to-day.

GALLE, 20th, 6-23 P.M.—Mail Steamer Pekin, from Calcutta arrived.

BOMBAY.

FAIR.—The annual fair held in Ballajee Shamsett street commences this evening, and will continue till Sunday the 24th instant.

THE APOLLO BUNDER FORGERY CASE.—The further hearing of this case has been adjourned to Wednesday next on the application of Mr. Jefferson, the defendants' solicitor.

FIRE.—A jowlee hut belonging to one Ramjee Toolsajee on the Beach Road caught fire on Tuesday while the occupants were cooking their meals. The whole hut was burnt down in a very short time.

A ROYAL SALUTE.—The French man-of-war D'Assas arrived in our harbour yesterday from Aden and fired the usual salute. A return royal salute was fired in the afternoon from the Saluting Battery.

ACCIDENT.—Pandoo Mahadoo, employed at the Colaba press, accidently cut himself seriously on Tuesday whilst engaged in cutting ropes attached to a bale of pressed cotton. He was removed to a hospital.

THEFT.—Mahomed Joosub, a notorious thief, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee, of stealing some utensils belonging to one Noorbhai, woman, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

FALL FROM A WINDOW.—A native girl, six years of age, fell down from the second story of a house in Baba Duba Street, on Tuesday, sustaining severe injuries. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

A PICK-POCKET.—Shaik Mahomed Golab, a noted pick-pocket, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee to receive thirty stripes, on being convicted of stealing money from the pocket of Sooba Cristna, a fruit dealer. The punishment was ordered to be inflicted at the Null Bazaar, where the offence was committed.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, one Cassum Mahomed, an old offender, was convicted by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee of stealing a quantity of wearing apparel, the property of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, and was sentenced to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

VAGRANTS.—Andrew Murray and James Nash, Europeans, were yesterday charged at the instance of Mr. Constable J. Culpin, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee with being vagrants. The prisoners, on admitting the charge, were ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

MISSING PROPERTY FOUND.—A Parsee lad named Nowrojee Hormusjee residing in Syed Abdool Raymon Street, found, on Tuesday, lying near the entrance to his house, a purse containing one note for Rs. 100, two small brass buttons, a bunch of six keys, and Rs. 5-8 in silver, which he made over to a policeman of the beat. The property has been forwarded to the office of the Commissioner of Police, Mazagon.

ON Sunday last, one Seetul Passee of the 20th regiment, N. I., who has lately been pensioned, reported to the police that, during a short absence from his hut, the lock of the door had been broken open, and a bag containing Rs. 239 and a bar of silver valued at Rs. 25, had been stolen from his room. This pensioner suspected two sepoys of the regiment. The police made enquiries into the matter, and a private by name Shaik Ebrahim, the pensioner's next door neighbour, confessed his guilt, and pointed out the spot where he had concealed the stolen property. The prisoner was yesterday arraigned before the Senior Magistrate of police. After a careful hearing of the case the worthy magistrate committed the man to stand his trial at the ensuing sessions on three separate charges, viz., house-breaking by night in order to the commission of theft, theft in a building used as a human dwelling, and receiving stolen property knowing it to have been stolen. The adjutant of the regiment, who was present during the investigation, was accommodated with a seat on the bench.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

THE fourteenth Convocation of the University of Bombay was held on Tuesday evening last, the 19th instant, in the University Hall. A little after 4 o'clock both the gallery and hall began to fill, and half an hour before the proceedings commenced there was scarcely a vacant chair. The candidates for degrees and graduates robed in the University Library and had taken their seats in good time. At a quarter past 5 o'clock the procession left the library and entered the hall in the following order:—

I.—*Fellows.*
(In pairs.)
Juniors first.
II.—*Ex-Officio Fellows, Members of the Legislative Council, Judges of the High Court, Members of Council, and Bishops.*
(In pairs.)
Educational officers;
Members of the Legislative Council;
Judges of the High Court;
Members of Council;
Bishops;
Chief Justice.
III.—*University Officers.*
BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.
REGISTRAR.
SYNDICS.
(In pairs.)
Civil Engineering, Medicine, Law, and Arts.
DEANS.
Civil Engineering, Medicine, Law and Arts.
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

The Vice-Chancellor and Fellows having taken their seats the Dean of the Faculty of Civil Engineering, the Hon. Col. Kennedy, supplicated the grace of the Senate on behalf of the Licentiates of Civil Engineering, as follows:—"Mr. Vice-Chancellor, on behalf of (*here the candidates were named*) I submit the certificates required by this University, and move that the Senate do pass a grace for their admission to the degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering." The Vice-Chancellor, addressing the Senate, then said, 'Doth it please you that this grace be passed?' and all assenting he added, "This grace is passed." The other candidates were then brought up in turn and the grace of the Senate supplicated for them by the following Deans,—For the Licentiates of Medicine, Dr. Thom; for the Bachelors of Arts, Dr. Wilson; for the Bachelors of Laws, the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble, Advocate General; for the Masters of Arts, Dr. Wilson. After this the Deans of the faculties presented the candidates, saying, "Mr. Vice-Chancellor, I present to you (*candidates' names*) who have been examined and found qualified for the degree of —— to which I pray they may be admitted." The Vice-Chancellor then, presenting the candidates with the certificates of their respective degrees, addressed them, saying—"By the authority given to me as Vice-Chancellor of this University I admit you and each of you to the degree of ——, and charge you that ever in your life and conversation you shew yourselves worthy of the same. The Chancellor also presented the James Berkley gold medal to Pritamdas Parsumal Chandnani, of the Poona Civil Engineering College, and the Chancellor's medal to Mr. Thomas Duncan, of St. Xavier's College, who had taken his degree of Master of Arts, passing in the first class. There was a good deal of applause when the Chancellor's Medal was presented to Mr. Duncan, who was the first recipient of this reward. After the admission of the candidates by the Vice-Chancellor, the Registrar made a declaration of the degrees conferred. The following is a list of the candidates:—

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

First Class.—Pritamdas Parsumal Chandnani and Chunilall Tarachund Dulall—Poona Civil Engineering College.
Second Class.—Ardasir Cawasjee Mody and Balcrishna Narayen Pile—Poona Civil Engineering College.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE.

First Class.—Kaikhosro Sorabjee Nariman—Grant Medical College.
Second Class—John Alcantara Antao, Abdul Ghani Hakim, Rustomjee Hormusjee Nanavati, Ignacio Domingo Nunes, Ramdas Gungadas Saraiya, and Shamshoodin Jivabhoy Sulemani—Grant Medical College.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

First Class.—Hariram Uttamram Bhat, Fardunji Muncherji Dastur and Jehangir Edalji Modi—Elphinstone College. Luis DeSa—St. Xavier's College. Govind Narayen Kshirsagur—Deccan College.
Second Class.—Sitanath Gopinath Ajinkia, Ganesh Janardhan Agase, Narayen Vinayek Chhatre, Phiroze Hoshung Dustoor, Narayen Crishna Dharap, Govind Moreshwur Hasabnis, Crishnarao Mahadeo Huligolkar, Vaman Gopal Indapurkar, Raojee Balajee Karandikar, and Vithul Luxuman Kavathekar—Deccan College. Luis DeSouza—St. Xavier's College. Gunesh Bhicajee Gunjikar—Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay. Dorabjee Hormusjee Bhandoopwalla, Nowrojee Pallonjee Desai, Vithul Vishnoo Gokhale, Merwanjee Pestonjee Kharegot, Vithul Khunderao Kirtikar, Hari Vaman Limaye, Krishnajee Sadasew Mudle, Dwarkanath Sakharam Paudwal, Gopal Moreshvar Sathe, Raghunath Shivram Tipnis, Govind Vasudeo Tallu, Tekchund Udhavdas Vasvani, and Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Wadia—Elphinstone College.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

Second Division.—Anandrao Krishnarao Kothare, B.A., and Cashinath Balcrishna Marathe, B.A.—Government Law School.

MASTER OF ARTS.

First Class.—Thomas Duncan, B.A.—St. Xavier's College.
Second Class.—Michael McDermott—St. Xavier's College.

JAMES BERKLEY GOLD MEDAL.

Pritumdas Parsumal Chandnani—Poona Civil Engineering College.

CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL.

Thomas Duncan, B.A.—St. Xavier's College.

The following report by the Syndicate of the proceedings of the University during the past year was then read by the Registrar:—

MR. VICE-CHANCELLOR,—I have the honour, by direction of the Syndicate, to lay before you and the Senate a report of the proceedings of the University since the last Convocation for conferring degrees, held on the 17th February 1874.

The report states the principal results of the University examinations, and mentions the more important academical events of the past year, including an endowment to the University.

EXAMINATIONS.

Matriculation Examination.—At this examination, held in November last, 1,084 candidates were examined, of whom 262 passed.

The successful candidates were sent up by the following schools.

29 by Elphinstone High School.
18 by Poona High School.
17 by Surat High School.
15 by Ratnagiri High School.
14 by St. Mary's Institution, Bombay.
12 by Rajaram High School, Kolapore.
10 by Bombay Proprietary School.
10 by Ahmedabad High School.
9 by Belgaum Sirdars' High School.
8 by Broach High School.
6 by Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution, Bombay.
6 by Chandanvadi High School.
6 by Nariad High School.
5 by Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
5 by Dharwar High School.
5 by Ahmednagar High School.
4 by Hyderabad High School.
4 by Baba Gokhale's School.
4 by Satara High School.
4 by Karachi High School.
4 by Bombay Scottish High School, Byculla.
4 by Bombay High School.
4 by Oomrawati High School.
3 by Dhoolia High School.
3 by Robert Money Institution, Bombay.
3 by Bombay Private English School.
3 by Bishop's High School, Poona.
3 by Nassik High School.
3 by Ahmedabad Mission School.
3 by St. Vincent's School, Poona.
2 by Kattiawar High School, Rajkote.
2 by Indore English School.
2 by Poona Free Church Mission Institution.
2 by Akola High School.
2 by Bhaonagar High School.
2 by Karachi Mission School.
2 by Sholapore English School.
2 by Belgaum Mission School.
2 by Alfred High School, Bombay.
2 by Parsi High School.
1 by Alfred High School, Kutch.
1 by Diocesan High School, Bombay.
1 by Shikarpore High School.
1 by General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
1 by Prabhu Seminary; and the remaining
12 had been under private tuition.
262

Of these 71 took as their second language Sanskrit, 19 Latin, 4 Portuguese, 46 Marathi, 88 Gujarathi, 14 Canarese, 1 Hindustani, 17 Persian, and 2 Sindhi. 169 candidates were Hindus, 71 Parsis, 11 Europeans and Indo-Europeans, 9 Portuguese, 7 Sindhis, 3 Muhammadans, and one was a Jew.

First Examination in Arts.—At this examination, which was held in April last, there were 196 candidates, of whom 74 passed the examination. Of these 42 were from Elphinstone College, 21 from Deccan College, 4 from Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay, and 7 from St. Xavier's College. 54 were Hindus, 10 Parsis, 5 Europeans, 3 Muhammadans, and 2 Sindhis. Of the 74 candidates, 41 selected Sanskrit as their second language, 21 Latin, and 12 Persian. In the selected subjects of the examination, 49 were examined in Butler's Sermons, 17 in Analytical Geometry, and 8 in Chemical Physics.

Examination for the Degree of B. A.—At this examination 64 candidates were examined, of whom 30 passed; 5 were placed in the first class, and the remaining 25 in the second class. 20 were Hindus, 7 Parsis, 2 Portuguese, and 1 was a Sindhi. Of the 30 candidates, 15 were from Elphinstone College, 12 from Deccan College, 1 from Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay, and 2 from St. Xavier's College. 14 selected Sanskrit as their second language, 10 Latin, 1 Hebrew, and 5 Persian. In the selected subjects, 10 passed in History, 14 in Logic and Moral Philosophy, 24 in Political Economy, 11 in Dynamics and Hydrostatics, 3 in Optics and Astronomy, 11 in Analytical Geometry, 12 in Differential and Integral Calculus, 4 in Chemical Physics, and 1 in Inorganic Chemistry.

Examination for the Degree of M. A. in Languages.—There were 4 candidates, of whom 2 passed the examination; 1 was placed in the first class and the other in the second class. 1 was a Parsi from Elphinstone College and 1 a European from St Xavier's College. They both had selected Latin as their second language.

Examination for the Degree in M. A. in History and Philosophy.—There was only 1 candidate, and he failed to pass the examination.

Examination for the Degree of M. A. of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.—There were 2 candidates; who both failed to pass the examination.

Examination for the Degree of M. A. in Natural Sciences.—There was only 1 candidate; and he failed to pass the examination.

Examination for the Degree of LL.B.—There were 10 candidates from the Government Law School, of whom 2 passed the examination in the second division. Both were Hindus.

First Examination for L.M.—There were 30 candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 10 passed the examination. 2 were placed in the first division, and the others in the second division. 4 were Hindoos, 7 Parsees, 6 Portuguese, and 1 a European.

Examination for the Degree of L.M.—There were 16 candidates from Grant Medical College; of whom 7 passed the examination, 1 in the first class and 6 in the second class. 1 was a Hindoo, 2 Portuguese, 2 Parsees, and 2 Mahomedans.

Examination for the Degree of M.D.—There was only 1 candidate; and he failed to pass the examination.

First Examination in Civil Engineering.—There were 23 candidates from Poona Civil Engineering College, of whom 13 passed the examination. 3 were placed in the first division and 10 in the second division. 11 were Hindoos and 2 Parsees.

Examination for the Degree of L. C. E.—There were 14 candidates from Poona Civil Engineering College, of whom 4 passed the examination, 2 in the first class and 2 in the second class. 2 were Hindus, 1 a Parsi, and 1 a Sindhi.

UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship was awarded this year to Nanaji Narayan Vaslekar, L.C.E., of the Poona Civil Engineering College. He is the first graduate in civil engineering who has been honoured with the fellowship. He proceeded to England on the 30th March last, and is at present, according to his first half-yearly report, preparing himself for an examination for the degree of doctor of science in engineering of the University of Edinburgh.

The Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal.—The subject announced for the essay for this medal was "*The Electric Telegraph as it affects India in its Social, Commercial, and Political Aspects;*" but no essay having been received, the medal has remained unawarded.

The Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 400 a year, was awarded to Ramchandra Vishnu Gokhale, B.A., of Elphinstone College.

The Homejee Cursetjee Prize.—Eight competitive poems on "*Shivaji*" were sent in; but none of them having been found worthy of the prize, it was not awarded.

The Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships—The two Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships, one of Rs. 25 a month and one of Rs 20 a month, each tenable for three years, were awarded respectively to Trimbak Gangadhar Natu, of the Satara High School, and Gopal Ramchandra Gokhale, of the Rajaram High School, Kolapore.

The Cowasjee Jehanghier Latin Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 200 a year, was awarded to Lazarus Diogo DeSouza, of St. Mary's Institution, Bombay.

The James Berkley Gold Medal, of the value of Rs. 250, with a prize of books on civil and mechanical engineering of the value of Rs. 150, was awarded to Pritamdas Parsumal Chandnani, of the Poona Civil Engineering College.

The Ellis Prize, consisting of books of the value of Rs 60, which was assigned by the Syndicate during the year under report to the Hindustani language, was awarded to Samuel De Gama, of the Karachi High School.

The Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarship was awarded to Rudarji Sundarji Rana, of Kattiawar High School.

The Ellis Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 15 a month, and tenable for one year, was awarded to Jahangir Edalji Modi, of Elphinstone College, for having passed the B.A. examination with the highest number of marks in English.

The Chancellor's Medal.—The Syndicate have much pleasure in announcing to the Senate that the Chancellor's Medal, which was offered in 1870 by His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Seymour FitzGerald, G C S I, P C, DCL, the late Chancellor of the University, and which had hitherto remained unawarded, has been awarded this year by the Syndicate to Mr. Thomas Duncan, BA, of St Xavier's College, for having passed the MA. examination in languages in the first class.

The Arnould Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 22 a month, and tenable for one year, was awarded to Mr. Anandrao Krishnarao Kothare, BA., of the Government Law School.

The Duke of Edinburgh Fellowship, of the value of Rs. 400 a year, and tenable for two years, was awarded to Furdoonjee Muncherjee Dustoor, of Elphinstone College, for having passed with the highest number of marks in the first class at the B.A. examination.

The Bai Maneckbai Byramjee Jejeebhoy Prize, consisting of books of the value of Rs. 80, was awarded to Venkatesh Bapoojee Ketkar, of Belgaum Sirdars' High School, for proficiency in general knowledge.

The Rao Sir Pragmaljee Scholarships.—Two scholarships, one of Rs 20 a month and one of Rs. 15 a month, each tenable for three years, were awarded respectively to Vithaljee Kessowjee Dave, of the Alfred High School, Kutch; and Hasam Virjee Patel, of Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay. They were both Kutchees.

The Sir Jasvantsingjee Scholarships.—The two Jasvantsingjee scholarships, one of Rs. 15 a month and one of Rs. 12 a month, each tenable for three years, were awarded to two students from the Bhownuggur Alfred High School—Sakurlall Chotumlall Desai and Dulerai Mahipatrao Oza respectively, in accordance with the special condition attached to the endowment.

REGULATIONS.

Since the last Convocation for conferring degrees, regulations for the Sir Jasvantsingji Scholarships and for the Karsandas Moolji Prize, have been made by the Senate and approved of by the Governor of Bombay in Council.

The Syndicate have published lists of books in languages, and periods in history, for a cycle of five years, from 1876 to 1880.

ENDOWMENTS.

The Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama Prize.—Mr. K. R. Cama, in a letter, dated the 28th November last, to the address of the Registrar, offered to the University, on behalf of the heirs of the late Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama, the sum of Rs. 5,000 in 4 per cent. Government promissory notes, for the purpose of founding an annual prize, under the following conditions:—

1. That the capital sum of Rs. 5,000 be kept in trust, and the annual interest thereof alone be appropriated every year, for the purpose of awarding a prize in any form the Syndicate may decide, bearing the name of Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama.

2. That the competition for the prize be confined to the graduates of the Grant Medical College and the licentiates of medicine of the Bombay University.

3. That the subject for competition be a medical one, to be fixed year after year by the Syndicate.

At a meeting of the Senate held on the 19th December last, the endowment was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

THE UNIVERSITY HALL.

The Syndicate have the pleasure of announcing to the Senate that the University Hall was duly handed over to the University by the Government of Bombay, on the 31st December last.

The Syndicate cannot conclude this report of the past academical year without referring to the death of the late valued Registrar of the University, James Taylor, Esquire, and of the late Dr. Bhau Daji.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 31st July last, the following Resolution, with reference to Mr. Taylor, was unanimously passed:—

"The Senate expresses its deep sense of the loss which the University has sustained by the death of Mr. James Taylor, who was appointed one of its fellows in 1867, and who from the following year held the office of Registrar; and records its high appreciation of his services to the University and to the cause of education generally."

With reference to Dr. Bhau Daji, the following resolution was also unanimously passed by the Senate at the same meeting:—

"The Senate records its regret at the loss which the University has sustained by the death of Dr. Bhau Daji, G G M C, Hon. M R A S, one of the fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, and for a long time a Syndic in the Faculty of Arts; and, in doing so, expresses the deep sense it entertains of the high moral character, the great ability, and unwearying perseverance which have made the name of Bhau Daji, not only a household word in the Presidency, and an honour to this University, but one which is widely known as that of a man of science, an antiquarian, and a scholar."

After the reading of the Report the Vice-Chancellor delivered the following address.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE,—Owing to H. E. the Chancellor's absence in Kattywar it falls to me to address you at the present Convocation. The report just read offers several topics on which I may be expected to comment. You will be happy to find that the Chancellor's medal, which was instituted by the late Chancellor, Sir S. Fitzgerald, has for the first time been awarded to a gentleman who has successfully passed the M. A. examination in the first class. It has been noted that the Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship had been conferred on Nanaji Narayen Vaslekar. This gentleman left for England with the intention of entering the University of Edinburgh, and proceeding to the degree of doctor of science in engineering. I am happy to state that news has just been received that Mr. Vaslekar has successfully passed his first examination, and, moreover, was the only successful candidate out of eight who presented themselves. I think this is a fair subject for congratulation. The report also notes the loss the University has sustained by the death of the late Registrar, Mr. Taylor, and one of the original fellows, Dr. Bhau Daji, and informs you of the resolutions passed thereon by the Senate. I am in hopes that before next Convocation memorials of both these gentlemen will form part of the endowments of the University. But besides these facts there is one prominent feature in the report which calls for special observation, viz., the very small number of candidates who have passed the matriculation examination—only 262 out of 1,084. I have noticed that the press have commented on this, and, in some of the communications they have published, attacks have been made unfairly in my opinion on the examiners. The Syndicate, with whom rest the arrangements for the examination, have made it a point to abstain from frequent changes in the examiners, in order that the standard of examination may differ as little as possible from year to year; and they feel sure that more painstaking and conscientious examiners than those who examined this year could not be chosen. But I may be asked, how do you account for this result? I have given the matter much thought, not only now but for some time past, and I have arrived at an opinion, which a comparison of the results of the examinations for the past ten years seems to confirm, that the increasing number of failures is in a great measure to be accounted for from the fact that Government make the matriculation examination a test for admission into the Government service. Hence numerous youths, on arriving at 16 years of age, who have no intention of entering on a collegiate education, go up, many very imperfectly prepared, on the chance of passing; and if they fail they return again and again, until they scrape through or retire from the contest. I find from the returns of the past ten years that, for the first six, eighty per cent. of the passed candidates entered colleges, while during the following three years, subsequent to its being made a test of Government service, the percentage of those entering colleges to the total passed has fallen a little below sixty. I think some remedy should be applied, and the simplest that occurs to me would be to have a separate examination—what in England would be called a middle class examination—as a test for the public service, and I would have this of a less severe nature, and of a more practical character, than the matriculation examination. I say I would make this public examination less severe; and I have come to this opinion because I feel sure that the mass of the rising generation are being educated at too high a pressure. They are, in fact, having too many subjects crammed into them, injuring if not wearing out their powers of mental digestion. It cannot be good for a growing lad, after a day's hard schooling, to be obliged to work at home until nine or ten o'clock at night, and sometimes later, to be ready for the next day, as I am assured is ordinarily the case. At all events such an amount of labour cannot be needed for the greater portion of our youth. I have been in the habit of noticing the candidates for the matriculation examination during the past few years, and I was much struck on the last occasion to see crowding out of the pendall in the Town Hall compound such numbers of thin, pallid and sickly-looking youths. I have also been told by some of the older class of educated natives that they can now easily tire out their sons and other young relations in ordinary walking exercise. I do not go so far as one of the greatest benefactors to educational establishments in this Presidency, who said to me some time ago:—"In this generation you are destroying the bodies to strengthen the minds; in the next generation both mind and body will fail if you press them so hard." But I do think that it is a matter deserving the greatest consideration at the hands of the heads of the Educational Department, whether we are not by the excess of our educational training injuring the bodily physique of the rising generation. They say at home that 'all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.' I believe the same holds good out here as regards Bappoo and Krishna and Ahmed and Nowrojee. I have been told that the native mind, particularly the Hindoo, is so peculiarly constituted that, once set in motion in any one direction, it will work on and on as in a groove and not feel the need of a change, and that in consequence, unless bodily exertion is actually made a part of the educational course, it will not be followed. If this be true, and I am inclined to think it is, it behoves those who direct the course of education to provide some sort of gymnastic exercises to be undertaken as part of the system. H. E. the Governor has just been visiting the Rajcoomar College in Kattywar, and his account of the way in which the bodies as well as the minds of the young chiefs are there trained is most cheering. Manly exercises form a part of the curriculum, and if such be necessary for chiefs and princes whose future lot will be one of comparative ease and affluence, how much more necessary is it for those who will have to buffet about the world for their living! I take this opportunity of venting these ideas because I feel sure, after more than a quarter of a century's experience, that on some change of this nature in the educational course depends the future health, and therefore the prosperity, of the natives of this country. There is another topic, one which has been often alluded to by those who have occupied this chair, that we do not find those who succeed in their educational career and become our graduates following up their education after they leave college. As I told the students at the Grant College a few days ago, they do not consider the important fact that their *real* education only then commences, that unless they are content simply to *exist*, and do not desire to *grow*, they must ever continue 'apt to learn?' I am told that in some of the examinations in the higher grades the examiners find men coming up time after time, and failing on each successive occasion more signally than before. Those who enter on the liberal professions and have to earn their bread by their skill, are obliged in some degree to keep pace with the times, but those who enter the service of the State are too apt to rest content with their lot, and find in their daily office routine sufficient for them. Let me warn all against leading such lazy lives. Take example from the late Dr. Bhau Daji; look what he has done for his country; how he studied its early history and its ancient languages, and gave the results of his enquiries to the scientific world; how he made deep research into the hidden mysteries of Sanskrit lore and culled therefrom additional benefits for his deceased fellow countrymen! He studied and searched the past for the benefit of the present and future. Let all take example from this distinguished man's career, not the medical graduate only, but the lawyer and the civil engineer. Looking at the records of old, both to writings and buildings, we may indeed say, "there were giants in those days." Let it be the pride and satisfaction of this University to find its graduates not, as was ably pointed out by one of the leading anglo-vernacular papers a few months ago, permitting their exclusively English education to lead them to deny the existence of science and art among their ancestors;—not falling behind the alumni of the older educational institutions of the Presidency, but following diligently those pioneers of the study of the past, let it be said that they perfected what others began, and that the University of Bombay has sent out not mere pedants, much less conceited half-educated striplings, but *men* who in the state, on the bench, or at the bar, as architects or as physicians, prove themselves, like Dr. Bhau Daji did, worthy of their education, beloved and respected in their lives, and in their deaths honoured and deplored. (Loud applause.)

The convocation was then dissolved by the Vice-Chancellor, and the Procession re-forming, left the Hall, the assembly standing.

THE CASE OF THE "SAGAMORE."

(*Concluded from yesterday's Bombay Gazette.*)

N.

Bombay (to wit). I, Eric Alfred Boman, a Swede, lately one of the crew of the American ship Sagamore, now lying in Bombay harbour, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—

About a month after we left Liverpool I remember one morning, between seven and eight, while I was working on the starboard side of the main deck, hearing the captain call out to the second mate to fetch the irons. The captain was then on the poop and I saw White came down from the poop and go and stand in front of the fore cabin. The second mate fetched the irons out of that cabin and put them on White. The captain then came down from the poop and told White to go aft. White went aft, but I did not see what took place until I saw White triced up a few minutes afterwards. He was triced up to the mizen topsail sheets. His hands were above his head as high as they could go. At 12 he was still triced up. I and the others went to dinner then, and while we were sitting there White came to us. When we came out from dinner I was told by the chief mate to go and clean the irons. I went and sat down between the booby hatch and the cabin and cleaned them. White came aft with the others. After I had been at work a short time I heard White singing out "Murder" and I got up and looked out and saw White lying on the deck by the main hatch, and the chief mate bending over him, striking him with something in his hand, but I could not tell what it was. The captain was standing alongside of them. He had the carpenter's top maul in his left hand. I could not see his right hand, as it was down by his side. I heard him say to White—"You call out murder, you limejuice son of a b——." I then sat down again, and worked. At 4 I went on my watch below, and remained till 6. Then I went to the wheel, and was there till 8. While at the wheel, the captain sang out to White to come to the hatch of the lazarette. White was in the lazarette. White came, his head and face were all covered with clotted blood, and if I had not known that White was in the lazarette, I should not have recognised him. I could see into the lazarette from the wheel. The captain asked White how he was, and White said something, but I could not hear what it was. The captain called out to the steward. The steward then brought some water. The captain and the steward then tried to wash the blood from White's head, but they could not do it. They then took him to the fore-cabin. When he came out I saw that his head was covered with sticking-plaster. He was sent down into the lazarette again. Gowatsch then brought him two biscuits and water and then the captain said, "There's your supper, breakfast and dinner." The next I saw of White was when I saw him in the forecastle in his bunk. The next morning at dinner time he came to the captain and said he was sick and unable to work. The captain said to him, "I don't care a d——n who you are," and told the second mate to put him to work, but not to put him far forward. The second mate then gave White some mats to repair, and he continued at that work until he got better, when he worked the same as the others.—Declared, &c., 18th day of January 1875.

O

Bombay (to wit). I Thomas Brown, a German, lately one of the crew of the American ship Sagamore, now lying in the harbour of Bombay, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—

I remember seeing White assaulted. It was on the other side of the Cape. I was helping the carpenter to make a martingale, and I saw the captain and White on the poop. The Captain had a belaying-pin in his hand and I heard him tell White to put his knife down, and White said "Not so long as you have got a belaying-pin, sir." The captain then told the second mate to put White in irons. White went down from the poop to the fore cabin and the second mate put the irons on him there. The captain went to call the chief mate and fetched a revolver from his cabin. The second mate took White towards the lazarette, but I could not see what was done further with him from where I was standing. About twenty minutes afterwards I saw White come on the poop in irons with the chief mate. The captain was walking up and down on the poop. White was triced up to the mizen topsail sheets by the chief mate. He had his hands tied above his head and his feet just touched the deck. He was kept there for four hours, from a quarter to 8 to 12. When I and the others of my watch were at dinner White came to have his along with us. He was quite white in the face and complained of great pain in his belly. At 12-30 (1 bell) he went on deck along with us. We all went to the main hatch, where the chief mate set us some work to do. The chief mate told White to get a stage to go over the side. White went forward to get a stage and the captain said to the chief mate "Send that son of a b—— over the side." About five minutes after that I heard White crying out "Murder." We all went to see what was the matter. I saw the captain with a revolver in one hand and the carpenter's top maul in the other. I heard him say, "The first son of a b—— that comes near me I'll shoot him." The chief mate was lying on White and knocking him in the face, and then he jumped on White and kept kicking him, the captain meanwhile saying "Kill that limejuice son of a b——." He also kicked White. The second mate told us to go to work or he would knock some of our brains out. I went to my work and subsequently I saw White being taken aft by the chief mate, but I could not see where he was taken to. I saw White the next morning with his hands in irons sitting on a water-closet forward, with the chief mate standing by him. I afterwards saw Martin Brown washing White's head and face. White could hardly speak. I saw three holes in his head. He was a day and a half in his bunk, and then he was set to work again. He trimmed mats, and he kept at that work for some time and took his turn at the wheel till we reached Bombay.

Declared, &c., 18th day of January 1875.

P

Bombay (to wit)—I Andrew Thornsen, a Norwegian, lately one of the crew of the American ship Sagamore, now lying in Bombay harbour, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—

About two months after we left Liverpool I remember one afternoon, about one o'clock, seeing the chief mate bringing White aft. The latter had irons on. I was then at the wheel. I went there at half-past twelve. I had my dinner from twelve to half-past twelve. White came in to dinner with the members of my watch. I did not hear him complain of anything, but he ate nothing. I went on deck with the others at half-past twelve and I saw White go right aft with them. I went to the wheel. When the chief mate and White had got to the lazarette, the chief mate said "Go down there, you son of a b——." White sat down on the combings to get down into the lazarette, and the mate took hold of his trousers behind and shoved him down. I could see the bottom of the lazarette, and I saw White fall down there. The mate jumped down on him and kept jumping up and down on his body and kicking him for about twenty minutes. The captain came up to the chief mate and said "Give it to him, that English son of a b——". The chief mate came out of the lazarette in about twenty minutes and went forward, leaving White in the lazarette. I left the wheel at two and went forward to my work. The next I saw of White was on the following day when I saw him in his bunk. He was looking very bad and I noticed three big holes in his head. A finger might have been put into each. He was in his bunk till the next day. I saw him subsequently working on some mats.—Declared, &c., 18th day of January 1875.

Q.

Bombay (to wit).—I Peto Nilson, a Swede, lately one of the crew of the American ship Sagamore, now lying in the harbour of Bombay, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—

I remember White being tied up to the mizen topsail sheets and afterwards an attack being made upon him by the captain and first mate when we were near the line going south. I remember White being released and going to dinner. After dinner he came on deck, and then I heard the captain say to the first mate, referring to White, "Put that d——d son of a b——over the side." Then he said to White, "Have you got a knife d——n you?" White said "Yes Sir." The captain said "Go and break the point off." White went to a block and took up a carpenter's maul, which was near it, and knelt down and broke off the point. He said "Will that do, sir." The captain said "Break off more" White knelt down to do so when the first mate rushed at him and knocked him down with a sling shot or life-preserver. The captain said "Kill the d——d son of a bitch." I saw a revolver in the captain's hand. White was then brutally treated by the captain and first mate and ironed and put in the lazarette. Many of the crew were struck at different times on the voyage by the captain, the first mate and the second mate. It was a miserable voyage. I have had no pay since I arrived in Bombay.—Declared, &c., 18th day of January, 1875.

R.

Bombay (to wit).—We, William Smith and Peter Kopes, Dutchmen; Bernhard Schwabe and Martin Brown, Germans; John Asbjornsen, a Norwegian; and Frank Vendells, a Belgian, lately members of the crew of the American ship Sagamore now lying in Bombay harbour, do respectively, solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—

1. We were members of the same watch on board the Sagamore.

2. We remember one morning during the voyage from Liverpool coming out from breakfast and seeing White in irons and triced up to the mizen topsail sheets. He remained there till 12 when he was let down and went to dinner with the other members of his watch. We did not go to dinner until 12-30, when the other watch relieved us. During our dinner we heard White call out "Murder." We immediately went out of the forecastle and saw the captain standing on the starboard side of the main hatch with a revolver in his right hand and the carpenter's top maul in his left. In consequence of the treatment White received, he became nearly or quite senseless, and was covered with blood. He was afterwards again placed in irons and confined in the lazarette.—Declared, &c., 18th day of January 1875.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S POLICY WITH RESPECT TO BARODA.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

WE have in this unfortunate country a few clap-trap expressions deserving as much respect as the production of the New Zealander of literature or the pickled phrases "we have been led into these remarks," "we have yet to learn," and other ingredients of Indian newspaper condiments, probably once original ideas of excellent cooks but now the commonplaces of cook's maties and tannykatchies who season all kinds of dishes with them upon the principle that there is nothing like leather. Thus a native of any part of India is a native of all parts and of the whole. Hence a native State may have a ruler held in his place by the British, with the Queen's Proclamation quoted in his favour, his self-restraint in not giving way to his natural cut-throat propensities in 1857 quoted as a test of his loyalty, while the people themselves regard him as a foreigner, a treacherous despoiler, a man whose presence among them makes the presence of his British coadjutors and co-despoilers hateful. How have the mighty fallen! We pardon the great Wellesley's so-called vanity. Never did policy so much demand the heaping of honours on a man. "Legitimate Sovereign" of a native State means in the Foreign Office and in newspaper articles the offspring of the particular marauder whom we found at a certain era of our power levying chouth and deshmookhi within certain limits determined by ourselves. To please these robbers we have not merely made them feudatories, vassals, but have bent the knee to them and called them allies and their territory foreign. We have placed on the same footing the Mahratta usurper of Guzerat and the descendant of hundreds of kings of Mewar. In saying that the policy was a wrong one, we must not be understood to say that therefore it ought to be reversed, or necessarily be regretted. The people of all parts of India have been so accustomed to being plundered by Mahomedan and Mahratta, that they are callous to a great extent as to the caste or creed of their rulers, and so long as rulers whom we have made hereditary rule with justice and mercy there is no reason why they should be displaced. No object is to be gained by displacing them. It is quite clear, however, that whether the people are governed through native or European agency, if they are oppressed the fault is ultimately the fault of the British. If a ruler cannot manage his territory, he ceases to be a ruler. If he perversely misgoverns, British soldiers surely are not there to enable him to oppress his people with impunity. British bayonets have been employed in support of tyranny, extortion and cruelty; but the time has gone past when men will argue that it is meet and right they should be so employed. But many assent to this last assertion who in practice uphold the contrary. There is a circumlocutory method of insisting upon the maintenance of a tyranny. Granted that the story of David and Bethsheba is repeated at a native court to the scandal of the whole state, if the political agent interferes, up come the agents of the Prince and the newspapers are prevailed upon to exhume the threadbare expressions which follow the "unwarrantable interference." The policy of Dalhousie is to be revived.

Why does not the Government honestly declare its intention? Is the Queen's proclamation nothing? and so on *ad nauseam*, having as much to do with the real question as the wretched tinsel supposed to represent angels on a coffin has to do with death or heaven. The two are the "properties" of undertakers in different walks of life.

The British Government was bound to interfere in Baroda affairs. Its ruler was unfit to be a ruler and might, had it not been for the British, have long ere this been a convincing proof that the Guicowar had a lith in his neck. Still he has his defenders. There are men who call him "the Guicowar of Baroda" as if it were an hereditary title having some connexion with the country, while in reality it means no more than "the Smith of London." Guicowar is simply a Mahratta family name, like Scindia, Holkar or Bhonslay. The first of the name who went into Guzerat went as the deputy of Trimbuckjee Dhabaray, the Mahratta Sevapattee, to levy chouth and surdesh mookhi. He was not even nominal governor. Sur Boolund Khan was the viceroy of the Emperor of Delhi in Guzerat. Dummajee Guicowar was at that time the deputy of Dhabaray who held a temporary office, subordinate to Bajee Rao Bulla Peishwa, who was the Prime Minister of Shao, the last named acknowledging the Suzerainty of Delhi.

Thus in no sense was this Guicowar a Sovereign or having any pretensions to rule. The province long oppressed by the Mahomedans came under the more systematic plundering of the Mahrattas superintended by the Guicowar. Bheels and Koolies felt some of the evils of a double government and the neighbouring Katties of anarchy. Shao's mind gave way and the Peishwa aspired to the chief rule in the State. The Prithee Nidhee's authority was always of a shadowy character. Other chiefs also began to strengthen themselves. Guicowar and the Nagpore Bhonslays became ministers of the Mahratta State, ruling Guzerat and Berar respectively, but recognising the Peishwas as their superiors, obeying them or not according to circumstances. When the British smashed the Mahratta forces to pieces, demoralising the trained battalions of De Boigne, when his master mind was engaged elsewhere, they treated Guicowar, Scindiah and Holkar as Sovereign princes, while they were in reality partisan leaders and no more Rajahs than was George Thomas. This is in our day matter of small importance provided the results are satisfactory. But seeing that nothing can be worse than Baroda affairs, it is of no more use bringing sentimental argument regarding the hereditary Guicowar, than it would be regarding the hereditary Smith or Jones. The present owner of the name of Guicowar has no hereditary claim on the affections of Bill or Koolie as the heads of the Scindias and Holkars have upon the people of Mewar and Marwar. But this policy of annexation is likely to excite suspicion we are told. This is another of the tinsel cherubim of the political undertakers. What if a ryot of Guzerat says "Is the only heritage which I can leave to my family to be submission to tyranny, and this simply because if I am placed under British rule some Mahomedan malcontents of Hyderabad will suspect?" These suspicions have been pickled too long. Too long have we lived in social and political dread of Mrs. Grundy. Let her suspect, let her have an uneasy feeling, let her think it will be some one else's turn next. The question is whether the Government is honestly satisfied that, by ridding the country of Mr. Guicowar, the people will be more comfortable, not upon the principle of *Sua si bona norint* but absolutely and unmistakeably. If it is, then the Mahratta should be sent about his business and this, irrespective of any share he may or may not have had in the dastardly attempt at murdering Colonel Phayre. If he is convicted of murder then a stern example ought to be made of the wretch whatever Mrs. Grundy may say. If any rulers are afraid that the degradation of Mulaor Rao Guicowar, may be their turn next they have only to study the cause of his downfall and shun his evil example The British Government has its duties as Suzerain to perform, and we hope that it will not be deterred in any case by the reappearance now and again of the ghosts of old arguments.

(*Delhi Gazette.*)

LONG expected come at last! Mulharrao ceases to be the Gaekwar of Baroda. Most leniently treated by the Paramount Power for a length of time, most patiently warned and advised and cautiously threatened, the vile man has been justly deposed from a position he was unfit to occupy at any time. His last act, that of plotting against the life of Colonel Phayre, went very far beyond the vices generally attributable to a class of men whose sole aim is personal gratification of the vilest description and whose sole ambition is to govern for the accumulation of wealth to pander to their depraved appetites. Once again in the remarkable career of the British power in India, the deposition of a native chief, wantonly deaf to all friendly remonstrances, and wickedly bent on cruel mischief, has been absolutely forced upon the Crown. Annexation as the fixed policy advocated and demonstrated by the Dalhousie school of Anglo-Indian Administrators, has ceased, but the thin red line on the map of India marking the boundary of the British Possessions will once more we hope be extended. We assume this now to be the inevitable result of the Baroda exposition. The crime of which Mulharrao stands charged is happily unique in its vile nature, and the more reason that the British Power should unmistakably mark it by its severest displeasure. It will not admit of half measures, to meet either the views of native chiefs in general or the squeamish sentimentality of ignorant *sub-janta-wallas* on matters Indian at home. Baroda necessarily becomes a portion of the British Indian Empire. The telegrams we have published are convincing that every precaution to prevent any disturbance, if possible, and to suppress it should it be attempted, has been adopted. Mulharrao has been described by those who apparently know him as "subtle, revengeful, treacherous and bloody." This is possibly a correct portraiture, but his personal qualities need not cause the least uneasiness. The "enormous sums of money" he has had at command will not avail him at this critical juncture in his useless life, and we are not inclined to believe that all the "elements of mischief" said to be abounding in Guzerat will be exerted in his favour. His case cannot but be considered desperate and his punishment inevitable. He escaped by the merest chance the just reward of his intrigues and the proper recognition of his conduct in 1857, but it was only that he should in the end suffer now what he should have suffered then—deprivation of power misused and disgraced.

It is stated in the Viceroy's Proclamation that His Excellency temporarily assumes the administration of Baroda. This may imply that this act requires the sanction of the India Office, or that it is intended that another ruler of Baroda shall be set up. We sincerely hope that, despite all sentimentality, annexation will take place. The State so perversely and so long misgoverned should now become an integral portion of the British dominions. Under all the circumstances, Baroda should no longer be known as a native State. This will be simple justice. There are no rightful claimants to the now vacant *guddee* except the British Crown. There will be claimants, of course, but not one who can honestly put forward a *right*. If ever the Government of India had a righteous claim on the score of "lapse" it certainly has in this case

THE INDIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF.

(*Englishman.*)

THE Committee at present sitting in this city with a view to the revision of the customs tariff will shortly propose to Government a series of important changes in the import duties. With the exception of metals and a few other articles, these changes may be generally described as a reduction of the existing rates. The reduction is most strongly marked in Manchester goods, and especially in the cheaper qualities of twists and long cloths. It is proposed that the duty on the coarser varieties should be reduced from 12 to 25 per cent. according to the quality; the largest reduction granted on any individual class amounting to about the latter figure. Considerable difference of opinion has disclosed itself in the reports of the several Chambers of Commerce. The extreme demands of the Bombay Chamber have not found support either at Madras or among our own merchants, and there is not the slightest chance of a general abolition of the cotton import duties, such as the Manchester exporters and mill-owners solicited from the Secretary of State. Indeed, it is impossible to look at the statistics of the case without coming to the conclusion that any such whole-sale abolition would be most impolitic from a financial point of view, and is altogether unwarranted by the present facts of the trade.

These facts are briefly as follow: The qualities in which the Indian mills compete with the Lancashire manufactories are mule twists up to No. 32, and water twists up to No. 30, with the corresponding classes of long-cloths, &c. These varieties form not ten per cent. of even the Bombay trade, and a much smaller proportion of the general cotton imports of the country. The total duty paid by cotton fabrics, threads, and twists, may be taken for all India at £800,000. The total duty realised from that trade at Bombay is £265,410. The sums realised from the coarser qualities in which the Bombay mills compete are £6 928 from twists, and £18,792 from long-cloths, &c.; total, £25,720. The Bombay merchants, in demanding a wholesale abolition of the duty, practically ask Government to sacrifice £265 410 for the sake of £25,720 paid from goods in which they feel the competition of the Indian mill-owner. This sacrifice of a quarter of a million for the sake of £25,720 represents the loss at the port of Bombay alone. The total loss of revenue for all India would be over £800,000.

The net results are, first, that the representations of the Manchester men to the Secretary of State for a general abolition of the Indian import duty on their goods will be rejected. Second, that the similar and more recent proposals of the Bombay Chamber to the same effect will be equally unproductive of results. Third, that a general revision of the tariff will take place, which will, excepting in certain specified articles, result in a reduction of the import duties all round. Fourth, that piece-goods and twists will come in for their fair share in this reduction, and that the coarser varieties of them, in which the competition of the Indian mills is now felt, will obtain more than a fair share of the general diminution of the rates.

A WORD FOR MR. GRANT DUFF.

WE have not yet succeeded in ascertaining a shadow of an excuse for Mr. Grant Duff being followed across India by the sneers of the Indian Press. It does not seem to us an unnatural, much less a criminal thing for a Member of Parliament who was lately the Indian Under-Secretary of State, and who aspires to a yet more influential relationship with this country, to improve the shining hour afforded by his party being out of office, in the manner that Mr. Grant Duff is doing. We are always complaining in India, and often with good cause of the inability of the ancient Indians who form his Council to assist the Secretary of State in realizing the exact condition of the India of the present day; and we are constantly reminded by the debates in Parliament of the disadvantages under which senators labour when attempting to legislate for a country they have not seen. And yet when the late Under-Secretary of State for India arrives among us the majority of the members of the press vie with one another in offering him a reception that would be resented by a mountebank; and thereby they must be instilling into the somewhat irritable, sensitive and self-conscious mind of Mr. Grant Duff feelings towards the whole Anglo Indian community the reverse of friendly. He is a man of strong views, convictions likes and dislikes, of indomitable energy and great assurance, and he has come, we assume, with the view of correcting his theories matured at Elgin, by personal observation of men and things in India. His very presence in the country is a tacit admission on his part that he has something to learn; and it should be both our duty and our interest to teach him not to despise us for our petty malice, but to respect and sympathise with us for what we are trying to do for ourselves and our fellow-subjects in India. The sneers and gibes that have been so abundantly uttered by some of our contemporaries may be of that evanescent sort which are forgotten by the general public almost as soon as they are uttered; but they are calculated to rankle in the recollection of a man of Mr. Grant Duff's temperament who is conscious of having for many years exerted himself to his utmost to serve India. True, the manner in which he discharged his duties for five years as Under Secretary of State was not always irreproachable, or at any rate he sometimes displayed a regrettable deficiency of sympathy for his countrymen in the East. Moreover, his views on the relations of Europeans and natives were sometimes tinctured with Utopianism, owing to their being based on undiluted theory. He has made blunders and made enemies, like most men with strong opinions are usually unfortunate enough to do. But this apparent fallibility should not blind us to a sense of the eminent services that he has, from time to time, been instrumental in rendering to India; and we can do ourselves no credit, nor India any service by recording his movements in a cynical manner as though he were a mere charlatan. It is India's misfortune perhaps, to be to a great extent at the mercy of the over ruling authorities at the India Office; and consequently an Under-Secretary of State for India exerts a much more direct and important influence on this country than a Colonial Under Secretary can hope to do over a colony. Not to speak then of what is due to our own sense of self-respect, we owe it to our sense of self-interest to be courteous to one who is likely at no distant period to re-occupy a foremost official position in connection with India; and we should be especially on our guard against inoculating with prejudice the mind of one who, it is rumoured, aspires to the Secretaryship of State or to the Viceroyalty. English statesmen, let their shortcomings be what they may, who come to India to see a little of the land, its administration, administrators and people for themselves at first hand, should be greeted in a friendly manner; and such a reception should be the due in particular of a man who has less strong claims upon us than we take Mr. Grant Duff to have.—*Madras Mail.*

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EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE FREDERICK LEGITIMACY CASE.

(*Daily News.*)

For several days past a case has been proceeding in the Court of Probate which has involved points of great personal and public interest, and in which the succession to a Baronetcy was curiously involved. The case arose under the Legitimacy Declaration Act, and was a petition by Captain Charles Edward Frederick, asking the Court to declare that his paternal grandfather, Colonel Charles Frederick, was lawfully married to Martha Rigden, who for many years was recognised by him as his wife. The marriage was supposed to have taken place somewhere about the 20th March, 1773, but no direct proof of it remains. In a family Bible, inherited by Captain Frederick from Sir Richard Frederick, the late baronet, and which was the property of the Colonel Charles Frederick, whose marriage was in question, is an entry by him of his marriage with Martha Rigden on the 20th March, 1773, and of the births of his several children. Of the sons Charles, the eldest, was killed in the unfortunate Walcheren expedition and left no lawful issue; Arnold, the second, was never married, and was killed by the blowing up of the Queen Charlotte at Leghorn; General Edward, father of the petitioner, was the third son. Colonel Charles Frederick left England for Bombay in 1776, leaving his reputed wife and two young children to the care of her brother, Mr John Rigden. In the next year his wife followed him to India, and they lived together there till Colonel Frederick's death in 1791. He had, however, returned to England in 1779 to prosecute a complaint against the East India Company, and during this visit formed a great friendship with his brother's wife—Mrs. Lenox Frederick. During a visit to the Continent pending an arrangement with some creditors, he corresponded with this lady, and his letters were produced. In these letters he continually speaks of his wife, and of himself as a loving husband "more in love," he says in one letter, written in February, 1781, "if that is possible, than I was the day I married, though that is near eight years ago." In another, written in the following April, he thanks his correspondent for the kind manner in which she had mentioned his wife, and adds, "the greatest and most unpardonable folly I ever committed in my life was not making her known to my family before I went to India." In this same letter he further says that he had tried to speak to his father about it when he was at the Hague, but had been discouraged by his manner, and has never forgiven himself for not telling him. In the same letter Colonel Frederick then makes a statement which seems to throw some light on the difficulties in which the case was involved. He says to his correspondent, speaking of his father, "I suppose you have heard that I did inform him of my marriage when I was last in England, but there being no register, and the certificate being left in India to entitle her to the Company's allowance in case any accident happened to me, I could not immediately prove it legally, upon which grounds he refused to acknowledge her." Martha Rigden appears to have been of a lower social standing than her husband, as in 1782 her two daughters were removed from her brother's house, because his position in life unfitted him for their training, and were taken to the house of Mrs. Lenox Frederick, who may therefore be presumed to have believed in their legitimacy. Indeed, his brothers Lenox and Edward seem to have corresponded with him and his wife down to his death, after his return to India, at Dharwar in 1791.

At this period in the history of the marriage the certificate, said by Colonel Charles Frederick to have been "left in India to entitle her to "the Company's allowance," seems, if it ever existed, to have come into use. Mr. Mason, of the India Office, produced the records of the Company in which Colonel Frederick's commissions and pensions and the allowances to his widow and children were entered. Neither the deeds of the Clive Fund, nor the regulations of the Company, require the production of a marriage certificate, but in nearly every case it was done, and Mr. Mason named an instance in which the company deferred the grant of a pension for four years till the certificate was forthcoming. This case seemed to suggest that the production of the certificates was usual. Colonel Frederick's widow at once received the pensions, and there is a record in the report of a sub-committee which states that "she had produced the necessary certificates to entitle her" to the pension of a colonel's widow, and they recommended her to an additional allowance of 100*l.* a-year from the Contingent Military Fund. These pensions were regularly paid to her till her death at Bath in August, 1794, and on her tombstone a partially-obliterated inscription may still be read, which calls her "Martha, relict of Charles Frederick, Colonel of His Majesty's Bombay Army." She left her eight children in very poor circumstances, and her brother, John Rigden, memorialised the Company on their behalf, and got a grant of twenty pounds a year from the Contingent Fund for each of the five younger children. Some correspondence afterwards passed between Mr. Rigden and the two brothers of the deceased Colonel; and endorsed in Mr. Rigden's hand, on the back of one of the letters, is this passage: "I have with much difficulty found the marriage certificate, which I also"—but here the paper was torn, and the rest of the sentence is missing. The letter had referred to some accounts; and the inference is that the marriage certificate was that of Charles Frederick and Martha Rigden, and that it was enclosed in the letter. But here arose a curious difficulty. In the year 1800 some dispute arose between this same John Rigden and his nephew, Charles Frederick, who claimed in right of his mother some property which Rigden held. He disputed his nephew's claim and in some way the question of the marriage was then raised, but left unsettled. There had, therefore, been some doubt as to the marriage from the first; and the question was whether the explanation of it suggested by the passages in the Colonel's own letters and supported by the torn letter of John Rigden, the Bible entries, and the inference from the reference to certificates in the East India Company's minutes, was to be accepted as legally sufficient to establish the validity of the marriage. The verdict has decided that in the opinion of the jury it is sufficient, and that the marriage was a legal and valid one.

The contention on the other side was that none of these facts were sufficient to establish the validity of the marriage, and the attempt to establish it by repute was met by proofs of contrary belief. It was admitted that Edward Frederick and Mrs. Lenox Frederick did believe in the marriage for a while; but that the Frederick family entirely disbelieved it. Serjeant Parry, indeed, argued that Colonel Charles Frederick, in his letters to Mrs. Lenox Frederick, did "protest too much"; and there was the strange fact that some years after the marriage, Mrs. Frederick was described as a spinster in some documents executed by members of her own family, and signed herself Martha Rigden. Moreover, her uncle, William Rigden, whom Mr. Hawkins described as "one of those iracible old uncles who appear in blue coats with brass buttons, and nankeen pantaloons, on the British stage," wrote her a letter in 1776, in which he says members of her family, as well as he himself, think her not married, and tells her that if his heart is "as soft as cyle, you have done enough to make it hard as marrable." A slip of paper found with this letter in the handwriting of William Rigden, contained the memo randum, "Rev. Mr. Duckworth, son of Prebendary Duckworth, gone to East Indies: married at Starchfield, March, 1773. The man that gave her away dead. Very bad account." This Mr. Duckworth was Vicar of Stoke Pogis, and the rector of that parish proved that no record existed in the registers of that church, which, however, had been very badly kept. These circumstances were, however, all consistent with the plea that the marriage had been a clandestine one, and had been kept secret at first, till proof had become difficult. The verdict of the jury fixes this interpretation on the events, and, we think, does substantial justice. The case is, however, only one more proof of the danger of clandestine marriages, and the need there is for the clearest and most open conduct in all such matters. In this case a Baronetcy came eventually, and by accidents which it was impossible to foresee, to depend on the legitimacy of the third son of this marriage; and, subject to the appeal, Captain Frederick is declared the lawful descendant of the couple married in March, 1773, and will take the title accordingly.

THE THRONE OF SPAIN.

MANIFESTO OF PRINCE ALFONSO.

Prince Alfonso, son of the ex-Queen Isabella of Spain, has issued the following manifesto in reply to various letters of congratulation forwarded to him on his birthday a short time since:

I have received from Spain a great number of congratulations upon the anniversary of my birth, and some from countrymen of ours now resident in France. I desire to convey to you, as well as to all those who have congratulated me, the expression of my gratitude, and also that of my opinions. All who have written to me show themselves equally convinced that the re-establishment of the Constitutional Monarchy can alone put an end to the oppression, to the uncertainty, and to the cruel disturbances experienced by Spain. I am told that this is recognised by the majority of our compatriots, and that before long all those who are sincere will be with me, whatever may have been their political antecedents, feeling sure that they have to fear no exclusion from a new and unprejudiced monarch, or from a system which is imposed to-day, simply because it represents union and peace. I know not when or how, if ever, this hope is to be realised I can only say that I will omit nothing to make myself worthy of the difficult mission of re-establishing in our noble country legal order and political liberty at the same time as concord, if God in His high designs confides it to me. In virtue of the spontaneous and solemn abdication of my august mother, whose generosity is only equalled by her misfortune, I am the sole representative of Monarchical right in Spain. This right rests upon the legislation of ages, confirmed by all the precedents of history, and it is indissolubly united to the representative institutions which never ceased to act legally during the thirty-five years which passed from the beginning of my mother's reign until I, being still a child, set foot with all my family on foreign soil. The nation being now bereft of all public rights and indefinitely deprived of her liberties, it is natural that she should turn her eyes to her accustomed constitutional rights, and to those free institutions which neither prevented her from defending her independence in 1812, nor from terminating, in 1840, another obstinate civil war. She owed to them also many years of constant progress, of prosperity, of credit, and even of some glory; years which it is not easy to blot out from the memory when there are still so many who remember them. It is doubtless from all these reasons that the hereditary and representative Monarchy alone inspires Spain with confidence, since she regards it as the guarantee—for which no substitute can be found—of her rights and interests, from the working classes up to the highest. In the meantime, not only has everything been overthrown which existed in 1868, but also everything which it has been attempted to create since then. If facts have abolished the Constitution of 1845, that which was formed in 1869, upon the basis, no longer existing of the Monarchy, has also been abolished by facts. If a junta of senators and deputies, unconstituted by any legal form, decreed the Republic, the only Cortes convoked with the deliberate intention of establishing that system were very soon dissolved by the bayonets of the garrison of Madrid. All political questions are thus pending, and even reserved on the part of the present rulers, to be freely decided in the future. Fortunately the hereditary and Constitutional Monarchy possesses in its principles the necessary flexibility and the needful conditions of success for the solution, in conformity with the desires and interests of the nation, of all the problems involved in its re-establishment. Let no one expect me to decide anything hastily or arbitrarily. Without the Cortes Spanish Princes never transacted important business in the ancient times of the Monarchy, and this most just rule of conduct will not be forgotten by me in the present state of things, and when all Spaniards are already accustomed to Parliamentary proceedings. When the time comes, it will be easy for a true-hearted Prince and a free people to understand each other, and to agree upon all the questions which may have to be decided. Nothing do I desire so much as that our country should be truly free. To this the hard lesson of the present times must powerfully contribute, a lesson which least of all will be lost upon the honest and laborious men of the people, who have been victims to perfidious sophistries or to absurd delusions. All that we are witnessing shows us that the greatest and most prosperous nations, where order, liberty, and justice are best united, are those which have the greatest respect for their own history. This, in truth, does not prevent them from observing attentively and following with secure steps the progressive march of civilization. May, then, Divine Providence grant that one day the Spanish people may be animated to follow these examples. For my part, I am indebted to my misfortunes for being in contact with the men and things of modern Europe, and if Spain does not obtain a position in it worthy of her history, and at the same time independent and deserving of sympathy, it shall not be my fault, whether now or in the future. Be my fate what it may, I shall not cease to be a true Spaniard, nor, like all my ancestors, a true Catholic, nor, as a man of my own time, truly liberal.—Yours, &c.,

ALFONSO DE BORBON.

Yorktown, Sandhurst, 1st December, 1874.

DR. LIDDON AND MONSIGNOR CAPEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—It is, as you observe, very obliging of Monsignor Capel distinctly to state that I and others whom he names are not "intentionally moving towards the see of Rome." As far as I am concerned, the Monsignor has had private as well as other opportunities of ascertaining this fact; and, when he proclaims it, I thank him for a candour to which some controversialists who do not belong to the Church of Rome are not always equal.

But you proceed to quote Monsignor Capel as saying that "these men are unintentionally, but not the less avowedly disseminating several doctrines of the Roman Church." In the hope of discovering what these doctrines may be, I have referred to the "Reply" to Mr. Gladstone, and I find the Monsignor writing at page 6:—

"Our doctrines of the Incarnation, the Real Presence, of the need of Absolution, and of reverence for the Saints are now to them household words."

1. The doctrine of the Incarnation as held by the Church of England is stated in the Nicene and Athanasian Creeds, and in the second of the Thirty-Nine Articles. So far as I know, it differs in no respect from the doctrine of the Incarnation as held by the Roman Catholic Church. But we did not learn this doctrine from the Church of Rome, nor is it any peculiarity of her Creed.

2. Believing as we do that "the Body and Blood of Christ are verily and indeed taken and received by the faithful in the Lord's Supper," we necessarily believe in the real presence of Christ in that sacrament, since, unless He is really present, He cannot be taken and received at all. But we reject the Roman explanation of his presence. Transubstantiation "cannot be proved by Holy Writ," and, as annihilating the outward part, it "overthroweth the nature" of a Sacrament.

We believe, too, that God has given "power and commandment to His ministers to declare and pronounce to his people, being penitent, the absolution and remission of their sins." At his general Ordination in St. Paul's last Sunday the Bishop of London said to each candidate for the priesthood, "Receive the Holy Ghost for the office and work of a priest in the Church of God, now committed unto thee by the imposition of our hands. Whose sins thou dost forgive they are forgiven." And when a sick man humbly and heartily desires it, every priest of the Church of England is instructed to say, "By His (our Lord Jesus Christ's) authority committed unto me, I absolve thee from all thy sins." Accordingly, taking this public language of the Church of England in its natural sense, we do believe in the reality of absolution. But the Church of England leaves it entirely to the discretion of her individual members to seek this absolution or not, while the Church of Rome makes private confession and absolution obligatory on all communicants. We do not, therefore, hold the Roman Catholic "doctrine" of the "need of absolution." As to "reverence for the Saints," the Church of England has appointed special days for honouring the memory of Our Lord's Virgin Mother, of His Twelve Apostles, of the Apostle of the Gentiles and his companion, of His forerunner, of His first martyr, and of the innocent children who were slain by Herod. She devotes one day in the year, the 1st of November, to celebrating the memories of all the Saints collectively. Clearly this practice implies high reverence, since human society does nothing on a similar scale for its great men. But the Roman "doctrine of reverence for the Saints," includes the practice of invoking them, and not unfrequently of addressing to them prayers, which, in point of form, are undistinguishable from those which we address the God. As I never invoked any Saint in my life, Monsignor Capel would consider the "reverence" I pay them inadequate, and I should equally insist that his doctrine of reverence for the Saints was practically a very different thing from mine.

It is impossible, therefore, to admit that we are "unintentionally, but not the less assuredly, disseminating several doctrines of the Roman Church." If in anything that I have written or said publicly, I have ever done this, I shall be glad to be set right; but I do not concede that doctrines which are common to the Churches of Rome and England are, in Monsignor Capel's sense, Roman doctrines. The old retort, "If you believe in the Trinity, you ought to believe in the Pope" is a trick of controversy which has been sufficiently exposed and ought to be abandoned. Certainly, I plead guilty to believing the Athanasian Creed in its integrity, and all of those precious words in the sacramental and occasional services of the Church of England which are now denounced as "Sacerdotalism." But, at any rate, this belief, however unpopular just at present, is morally respectable in a clergyman; nor can I allow that it has a "real tendency" to make converts to the Church of Rome. The Church of Rome finds its most efficient ally, not in "the extreme High Church School," not even in its own highly-disciplined corps of proselytisers, but in the restless, faithless, fatal policy which, at one moment would rid us of our Creeds, at another would ignore our orders, at a third would invite a Parliament, consisting of men of any or no religious belief, to regulate our worship of Almighty God. Too many, alas! have been my opportunities of knowing how these things tell upon the most earnest and devoted members of the Church of England; but I must not enter upon a subject which would carry me beyond the purpose of this letter. After the liberty which has been taken with my name, I shall trust, Sir, to your wonted justice for an opportunity of explaining myself thus far. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

H. P. Liddon.

3, Amen-court, St. Paul's, Dec. 24.

ENGLISH POLITICS AND PARTIES.

THE SECRETARIES OF STATE.

The office of Secretary of State, like some forms of animal life, has multiplied itself by scission; and where formerly there was but one creature, there are now five similar beings, perfectly and completely organized after their kind. Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State for Home, Foreign, and Colonial Affairs, for War and for India, have all sprung from the King's Secretary, who is mentioned, in the Act of Henry VIII. which regulates precedence in the House of Lords, as an official by no means of the highest rank. He was, in fact, when the King was really the chief ruler of his realm, the King's private secretary, and had such influence over the conduct of affairs as a Prime Minister's private secretary might now have if the Prime Minister's relations to Parliament in the present day were those of the King to the State in the earlier periods of our history. He necessarily had the ear of the Monarch; he knew all his affairs, and, more or less, what people said about them; he could be approached when the King could not. His position was, in short, one of influence rather than of power. It bore more analogy to that of Sir William Knighton and Sir Herbert Taylor, under George IV. and William IV, than to that of Sir Robert Peel or Lord John Russell. Perhaps the Secretaries may rather be compared to the late Mr. Greville and Sir Arthur Helps. They "were not," says Clarendon, "in those days"—he is speaking of the reign of Charles I.—"officers of that magnitude they have been since, being only to make despatches on the conclusion of Councils, not to govern or preside in those Councils." In other words, they were clerks rather than Ministers of State, though their business was to make despatches and not to draft Orders in Council. The change which has converted the office, first mentioned in the reign of Henry III. as held by John Maunsell "Secretarius noster" into the post filled by Bolingbroke and Chatham, and Peel and Palmerston, has its parallels in the development of almost every English institution, which has magnified private and accidental places into great public functions. As it was desirable for the satisfactory conduct of public business that the King's Secretary should be able to write, the holder of that office was usually, under our earlier monarchs, an ecclesiastic. He was the humble means of communication between the King and his great nobles and officers of State. For this purpose a civil, obsequious, well-instructed person, dependent on the Sovereign, without family connections or pride, and detached from secular ambition was necessary; and these qualifications were doubtlessly more frequently combined in the clerical than in any other order. It was not until the time of Henry VIII. that the Secretary became, from the private servant of the King, an officer of State and a member of the Council. In the latter portion of this reign, owing to the increase of public business, the King's Secretary had been divided into two secretaries, to one of whom a certain precedence and authority over the other was granted, or practically assumed, with no more definite understanding, perhaps, than that which requires that when two men ride on the same horse, one must sit before the other. There was no division of function, no department of politics reserved to either in which he might be supreme. There were not two horses for the two Secretaries.

This extraordinarily ill-adjusted arrangement, or rather absence of any orderly arrangement, lasted until comparatively recent times. It was temporarily broken in upon in 1708, the year following the Act of Union with Scotland, when Queen Anne appointed a third Secretary of State for Scotland, a concession made no doubt, like the retention of the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, to the wounded feeling of the nation which resented the loss of its Parliamentary independence, and clung to any acknowledgment of its separate existence. It may possibly also have been dictated by the special difficulties attending the administration of affairs in a disaffected and mutinous portion of the kingdom. The Secretary-ship for Scotland was abolished in 1746, the year immediately following the Jacobite rising in that country, and like the Disarming Act, and the prohibition of the Highland dress, its extinction was a sign of conquest. In the earlier part of George III.'s reign, in the year 1768, a Secretary of State for America, or practically for the Colonies, was created. In 1782, chiefly through the exertions of Burke, and as a part of his scheme of economic reform, it was abolished simultaneously with the loss of the colonies themselves, or the greater part of them, by the recognition of American Independence. Considering what our Colonial Empire has grown to, and what even then it was, it is curious to find Burke in 1780, while the process of getting rid of America was not completed, though it was going forward with much ill-directed vigour, speaking of the office of Colonial Secretary as ridiculous. He describes it in his somewhat over-emphatic language, in which every epithet does duty for a sentence, and seems not only to bear its own meaning, but to stagger under a burthen of indignation and contempt, as "made for the mere convenience of the arrangements of political intrigue, and not for the service of the State; made in order to give a colour to an exorbitant increase of the Civil List; and in the same act to bring a new accession to the loaded compost heap of corrupt influence." As to the distribution of the work of the office which he proposed to suppress, and which two years later disappeared with the larger part of the provinces it had administered, it "is by no means too much," he said, "to be returned to either of the Secretaries which remain. If this dust in the balance should be thought too heavy, it may be divided between them both; North America (whether free or reduced) to the Northern Secretary, the West Indies to the Southern."

These words bring us to the extraordinary contrivance for the confusion of public affairs which long prevailed, and which did not come to an end until within the last century. The two Secretaries distributed the affairs of the world between them, much as Abraham and Lot divided the territory which they declined to occupy in common. A sort of Mason and Dixon's line was drawn. Their departments were separated, not by the nature of the business transacted, but by parallels of latitude and longitude. The Southern Secretary, as he was called, took, together with charge of English relations with the countries of Western Europe, the conduct of Home affairs, those of Ireland, so far as they were not managed by the Parliament and Cabinet in Dublin, and those of the Colonies. The other European countries belonged to the department of the Northern Secretary. As the Western nations of Europe, especially France and Spain, were at that time the most important both in themselves and in their relations to this country, the department of the Southern Secretary even as regards foreign affairs alone, took rank above that of the Northern Secretary. With the addition of British, Irish, and Colonial affairs, its superiority was strongly marked. It was only this acknowledged ascendancy which made the arrangement at all workable. The countries of Western and Southern, and those of Eastern and Northern Europe, were occasionally interested in the same transactions. To have, in the same subject matter, the Ministers at Paris and Madrid receiving their instructions from one Secretary of State, while those at Berlin and St. Petersburg took theirs from another, often a rival, was an infallible means of promoting misunderstanding and contradiction.

This state of things lasted until the year 1782. Lord Rockingham's Ministry was then formed, in which Burke held the post of Paymaster General, though without a seat in the Cabinet. The office of third or American Secretary, which he had denounced, was abolished, and a more sensible division of labour among the two remaining Secretaries was instituted, corresponding with our Home and Foreign Departments. Mr. Fox and Lord Shelburne held the offices of Secretaries of State, the former taking charge of the relations of the country with all foreign Powers, the latter being charged with Home, Colonial, and Irish affairs. New lines of division, however, are not always very strictly observed when they contravene old usages. Neither Fox nor Shelburne seems to have been able to keep on his own side of the hedge. Fox meddled, as it would seem, with Irish affairs, which were Shelburne's business; Shelburne with foreign questions, which belonged to Fox. Fox had obtained for his friend and follower, Colonel Fitzpatrick, the office of Secretary for Ireland, in which, though nominally subordinate to Lord Shelburne, he was really under Fox's control and influence. Accordingly, a few weeks after the formation of the Rockingham Government we find Fox writing to Fitzpatrick—"Shelburne shows himself more and more every day; is ridiculously jealous of my encroaching on his department, and wishes very much to encroach upon mine. He hardly liked my having a letter from Grattan, or my having written one to Lord Charlemont" [then General-in-Chief of the Irish Volunteers]. The fact that Fox led the House of Commons may, perhaps, explain what otherwise seems a trespass upon the domain of his colleague, to whom, as Home Secretary, Irish affairs belonged; while no stretch of interpretation could bring them within the range of the Foreign Secretaryship, held by Fox. From this date, however, the Southern and Northern departments ceased to be, and the Home Office and the Foreign Office took their place, the former including Colonial as well as purely British affairs, and that general superintendence of Irish business which it still retains. In 1794, on the outbreak of the French Revolutionary War, a third Secretaryship of State was appointed, the Secretaryship of State for War, of which Mr. Dundas was the first occupant. In 1801 the superintendence of the Colonies was transferred from the Home Office to this new department and became its principal business, the affairs of the army in time of peace being left with the Secretary at War, a subordinate officer not usually a member of the Cabinet, the Commander-in-Chief, and the various military departments. The war with Russia, however, had in 1854 the same effect upon our administrative system as the threatened war with France in 1794. It was found inconvenient to leave the duties connected with it to an official burthened with the charge of our colonial empire; and the office of Secretary of State for War came into existence again as a separate department. In 1858 the abolition of the East India Company and the transfer of the direct Government of India to the Crown led to the creation of a fifth Secretaryship of State—that for India. At this the number now stands; but it is quite possible that it may receive an increase. The substitution of a Secretaryship of State for Ireland for the Lord Lieutenancy has often been mooted. Scotch members, discontented with the management of affairs through the Lord Advocate's office, have occasionally asked for the revival of the old office of Secretary of State for Scotland; and new and independent departments of Education, of Justice, and of almost every thing else, have been suggested as the fitting field for yet more Secretaries of State. Further reorganization and a more exact distribution of work is, no doubt, called for by the increase of public business; but the rank and title of such new offices as may be judged necessary for their precise relation to existing departments are questions which need further and fuller discussion.—*Daily News.*

THE LA PLATA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—There can be no doubt that the proposition of Admiral Rous to attach to each flagship a small vessel propelled by sail power alone, and in which both officers and men could be trained in the duties of seamen, is both just and reasonable. The education of a seaman should have no preponderance of any one branch, either theoretical or practical, as the whole aim of that education must be to make a man self-reliant and ready for any emergency, be it in action or in a gale of wind. It is, however, unnecessary for an officer who has left his profession for over 35 years, however distinguished he may have been as a practical seaman, to make such sweeping condemnations as Admiral Rous has done. It is the more to be regretted that he should have instanced two ships whose captains, having perished at their posts, are silent for ever.

In the case of the Captain, the conduct and seamanship of poor Burgoyne have been fully discussed by a Court-Martial. As one of the members of that Court, my lips are closed; I will simply refer Admiral Rous to the finding of that Court. With respect to the La Plata, I think the captain would have been utterly wrong to have run for Douarnenez Bay. In the first place, the chances are the captain did not know it, and, if he had missed it, would have found himself among the rocks and shoals of Ushant.

No seaman would for a moment suggest that a steamship should be driven with her steam power against a heavy head sea, but, with plenty of sea room, would infinitely prefer keeping the ship's head four points from the sea, with the screw revolving enough to keep the ship under command, to running into the Channel before a gale. I have always had the greatest admiration and veneration for those fine officers who not only fought our battles, but also, for year after year, in all weathers, blockaded the enemy's ports. In those days not only were ships short and handy, but, from constant experience in the same ships, officers knew exactly what they could do and what they could not. Now-a-days things are quite different. Ships are of enormous size and length, and often of novel construction. I think if Admiral Rous were to find himself suddenly on board the Monarch or the Agincourt, keeping station at night under sail alone, he would, if the signal to near together were made, wish himself either with steam at command or back in his trabaccolo.

In matters of seamanship there are diversities of opinion, and I remember a case which occurred in 1843 or 1844, and was treated in a different manner from Admiral Rous's experience in 1812. A 24ft. cutter belonging to Her Majesty's ship Pearl, stationed off Montevideo, while surveying was caught in a heavy gale. The boat was veered astern of her oars and spars by means of her grapnel rope and a spar, and under the lee of this impromptu breakwater drifted out the gale, the spars not only breaking the seas, but keeping the boat head to it.—I am Sir, your obedient servant,

Edmund Commerell, Captain, R. N.

Alverbank, Gosport.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—In answer to Mr. Plimsoll's letter, I abstain from giving an opinion respecting the state and condition of the La Plata: whether she was overloaded or in proper time to perform her voyage under ordinary circumstances; but I repeat that she ought not to have been lost.

No doubt the captain was a brave man—much too brave, for when the La Plata was driving piles against a head sea it must have been evident that she was playing a losing game leading to destruction. It was persevered in till she was waterlogged and incapable of answering her helm. The only relief attempted was to sacrifice the cargo. If she had been trying to claw off a leeshore there would have been a justification; but before these incidents happened her steam power would have enabled her to run before the wind, and if there was anything in the shape of a foremast, a storm fore staysail, or a reefed foresail, would have assisted her, and prevented her from broaching to.

She foundered when an open boat with 14 persons could live for 25 hours, having the good fortune of the assistance of only one able seaman who could steer her—such is the dilapidation of seamanship.

I shall not revert again to the Captain or to the numerous losses of ships owing to ignorance and folly, and Mr. Plimsoll will be pleased to forgive me for saying that "when you smash your carriage against a post don't abuse the coachmaker."—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

H. J. Rous, Admiral.

13, Berkeley square, Dec. 21.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—Admiral Rous in the *Times* of yesterday appears severe on the master of the La Plata for lack of seamanship, and he improves the occasion to pass a severe censure on his old profession.

The master of the La Plata brought his ship to the wind under steam and sail early in the gale; his sails blew to ribands, and then most likely the ship fell into the trough of the sea, rolling heavily, displaced some of the heavy machinery connected with the weighing of the cable, which gear may have started a plate or rivets in proximity to the engine room. Had the ship been put before the wind, as suggested by the Admiral, she would probably have been pooped. So, I think, the master of the La Plata is clear from the imputation of want of seamanship, and did his best and stood by his ship to the last.

Admiral Rous has been so long out of the profession that he can know little of the officers who are responsible for our ships now.

But, as one of poor Captain Burgoyne's oldest professional friends, I have ventured to address you as the gallant Admiral makes special allusion to the Captain. Burgoyne was known both in and out of the profession as one of the best practical sailors of his day. He had served continually in all grades of the profession; he was not brought up in the school of steam, which the gallant Admiral seems to despise; Burgoyne commanded sloops and a large frigate prior to being appointed to the Captain; he had as much, if not more, sea time than the gallant Admiral Rous and several of the Admirals since removed to the Reserved and Retired List by Mr. Childer's pruning-knife in 1870.

Being present myself in command of one of the ships of the Squadron the night the Captain was lost, I attribute her loss partly to her faulty construction, but chiefly on that particular occasion to her having water in her double bottom not known to those in command of her—water that had got into her during the trials of sailing, which only ended at 6 p.m. on the evening in question. The Captain was under snug sail that night, and her sail would never have capsized her if not helped by the uneven weight in her double bottoms.

Admiral Rous forgets that in his nautical days the first attribute of a ship was seaworthiness and being able to berth her crew in any weather; but these are, unfortunately for those that serve now, secondary considerations to steadiness of gun platform and an all round, or bow-fire. The men, alas! who command and sail the ships see not their danger, and perhaps the training and experience the young officers gain at Greenwich may help the selection of the ships of the future. A scientific education in moderation is a little more necessary now than in the gallant Admiral's time, when he had not to command and deal with those sea monsters misnamed ships.—I remain, Sir,

Portsmouth, Dec. 20. A Captain, R.N.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—With your kind permission, like Mr. Plimsoll, I cannot allow Admiral Rous's letter on the above subject, published in *The Times* of the 19th inst., to pass without a protest. In direct opposition to your leader on this matter, he attributes the deplorable loss of this ship to "ignorance of seamanship" on the part of the commander. As a friend of the late Captain Dudden, I most emphatically deprecate the public expression of this opinion (founded, as it appears to me, on very insufficient grounds) as a cruel calumny. This I am in a favourable position for doing, as it was on my recommendation that Captain Dudden, who served directly under my command as chief officer of the steamships Great Eastern, Vanessa, and Seine, and latterly as captain of the last named ship, was appointed to the command of the La Plata.

As I have commanded the Telegraph construction and Maintenance Company's various submarine telegraph cable expeditions extending over a period of five years—in which Captain Dudden served under me, and I, therefore, had ample opportunity of judging of his capacity both as seaman and navigator—I unhesitatingly deny that this ship was lost through want of skill or energy on the part of himself and officers, well supported, as from all evidence they appear to have been, by the crew. I cannot, however, refrain from pointing out, at the same time, that Admiral Rous condemns Captain Dudden for neglecting to do what it is very evident he was doing when the ship went down—viz., running her before the sea for the nearest land.

I think it is to be regretted that Admiral Rous did not leave it to Admirals who have been at sea in command of steamers during the last 30 years, and possessing a personal knowledge of Captain Dudden's character and abilities, to throw some light on the subject.

As too much has been already published on this matter had it not been one affecting the publicly assailed character of a man unable to reply himself, I should have shrunk from troubling you with this communication, and silently awaited with confidence the decision of the Board of Trade officials, by whom the question as to the cause of loss, &c., will be thoroughly and impartially investigated, to vindicate his memory from the aspersions so ungenerously and, as I think, gratuitously cast upon it.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Robert C. Halpin, Commander,
Screw-steamer Great Eastern.

38, Old Broad-street, E.C., Dec. 21.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—Admiral Rous, in his letter to you, dated the 18th instant, mentions the Captain as one of those vessels which have been lost "owing to the ignorance of steam captains."

The Captain, Sir, a ship of 4,000 tons, was capsized under two double-reefed topsails without carrying away a rope yarn! Admiral Rous knows that even an old 10-gun brig would not have done such a thing. Let those who are answerable for having sent such a man-of-war to sea settle that matter among themselves; but to endeavour to make Hugh Burgoyne a scape-goat is as absurd as it is unjust and unjustifiable. If it had not been for his good seaman-ship she would have gone to the bottom long before she did.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

R. F. Stopford, Admiral.

Richmond, Dec. 21.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—In the name of common justice, why did not Admiral Rous wait until we can hear from the boatswain what means were taken to preserve the La Plata before he dares to say she was lost by mismanagement? I beg to inform him that nearly all officers of steamers have served some time in sailing ships, most of them having at the least a second mate's certificate, or have served their apprenticeship on first going in steamers. Leaving the officers of the Royal Navy to answer his charges against them, I am, Sir,

AN OLD "CONWAY" BOY AND AN OFFICER IN THE MERCHANT NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—Referring to a letter appearing in *The Times* of to-day signed H. J. Rous, Admiral, in which that gentleman states that the La Plata was lost by ignorance of sea-manship on the part of her commander, I beg leave to state that I have served as an officer under the late Captain Dudden, and can bear testimony to his being a thorough seaman, a first-rate navigator, and in every respect qualified for the position which he held. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, A Seaman.

December 19.

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With a New Coloured Map.
CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

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Allahabad..........Kellner & Co.
Alexandria.........D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore ...."Spectator" Office.
Bombay ....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta ....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora ....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee..........."Sindian" Press.
London ....G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras ....Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran............Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund ......"Observer" Office.
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SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.
23 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £192 to £270.
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £260 to £350.
37 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £324 to £430.
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £476 to £610.
50 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £860 to £1,040
&c. &c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a Steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.
Speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour.
Draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Contracted for.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.
YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.
Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

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FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ......Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC (and re-insurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... ,,	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... ,,	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... ,,	2,000,000

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THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... ,,	2,000,000
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For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY, Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

Trustees.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
Chairman.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
Deputy Chairman.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
Actuary and General Manager.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
Sub-Manager.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed. Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favorable terms than hitherto.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—
New Business, First Quinquennium..............£ 710,885
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 54
Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets ......Rs. 9,677,090
Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Directors.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | Andrew Hay, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq. | and
Frank Jefferson, Esq. | F. A. Owen, Esq.
Agents—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Medical Referee—Dr. H. Cook.
Solicitors—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 39 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was 19,910, assuring £9,717,589-15-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,992,449-12-0

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were... ... £967,709-3-5

of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... ,, 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners are paid, by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served at Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration in the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.
FOR DESTROYING RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c. | *FOR DISINFECTING* HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.
For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.
For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.
For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.
PRICE—Rs. 40.
MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.
AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.
SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

JOHN MOIR AND SON,
ABERDEEN.
would direct attention to their Bacon, Hams, Sausages, Soups, &c., all prepared by their new process.
THEIR JAMS, JELLIES AND MARMALADES
are all pure as labelled, not adulterated with pulp of other fruit.

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ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

For EUROPEAN and NATIVE Life Assurance, in TWELVE Different Forms, on New, Sound and Popular Principles, AT MORE FAVOURABLE RATES THAN CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OTHER COMPANY, IN INDIA OR EUROPE.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.
Solicitor.
ARDESEER FRAMJEE, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

The Medical Advisers will see Applicants, in or near Bombay at their own Residences, daily, or in the Fort by Appointment.
E. R. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Presidency and Marine Surgeon.
RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE BADHURJEE, Esq., M.R.C.S.
SHANTARAM VEETHUL, Esq., L.M.

For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, Shares, and AGENCIES, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
9, Elphinstone Circle. Manager and Actuary.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY,
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
Limited.

Trustee of Bombay Life Fund:
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE, BOMBAY,
W. LOUDON, Esq.
The Company's Bombay Bankers:
THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
The Company's Solicitors in Bombay:
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE.
Medical Referee in Bombay:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., Mazagon.
Auditor of the Bombay Branch:
THOMAS LIDBETTER, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

WHOLE WORLD POLICIES:
UNCONDITIONAL AND INDISPUTABLE.

A UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD, AND FOR ALL PROFESSIONS OR EMPLOYMENTS.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES, AND LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES (BEING 40 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS PAID), FIXED AT TIME OF EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.

POSITIVE NOTES OR PAID-UP POLICIES ISSUED ON EACH PAYMENT OF PREMIUM BEING MADE.

80 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER, IN TRUST FOR POLICY-HOLDERS, AND LODGED WITH OFFICIAL TRUSTEE TO MEET CLAIMS.

The following comparative statement will show, *if anything can show,* the estimation in which the "Positive" is held by the public, and at the same time the progress the Company has made in the short space of two years. The annual premium income by the end of the year is expected to reach 50,000.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS *of the* "POSITIVE."
During the last financial year, as compared with that effected by some other Companies.

Names of Office.	How long established.	Number of Polices.	Amount assured.	New Premiums.
			£	£
Mutual ..	40 Years	249	150,140	4,639
Queen ..	17 ,,	504	177,989	5,787
Universal ..	40 ,,	209	190,027	7,916
Provident Clerks ..	34 ,,	961	200,900	6,088
Metropolitan ..	39 ,,	225	202,750	6,369
Sovereign ..	29 ,,	378	213,190	7,078
Alliance ..	50 ,,	311	245,675	7,831
Commercial Union ..	12 ,,	401	279,923	9,814
London and Lancashire ..	12 ,,	654	307,700	8,859
Northern ..	38 ,,	484	316,953	10,129
Law Life ..	51 ,,	252	346,795	12,255
Scottish Equitable ..	43 ,,	547	366,479	11,329
Positive ...	2 ,,	931	502,125	24,015

Considering the Security given to Policy-holders together with the great advantages offered to the assured ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE POSITIVE ALONE, no one taking out a Positive Policy need harbour the remotest doubt of their money being safely invested.

Some of the advantages of assuring in the Positive are as under:—

1st.—All Policies are absolutely indisputable, and no restriction on foreign residence or travel is imposed.

2nd.—To meet all claims under Policies, specific Trust Funds are created, by the accumulation in India, in the name of the Official Trustee, of all net premiums paid on each Assurance; besides which, 20 per cent. of the paid-up capital of the Company is similarly invested in Consols in England in the names of the Central Trustees. The Trust Deeds are open to inspection by intending Assurers at any Office of the Company.

3rd.—Investments must be made, in Government Securities, of such accumulated funds, which can be used for no purpose except payment of Policies.

4th.—Premiums are at Whole World Rates, and are payable for a limited term only, instead of continuing a burthen throughout life.

5th.—Positive Notes, or paid-up Policies in the form of Promissory Notes payable to bearer, or, if preferred, to the executor or administrator of the Assured, are issued for a proportionate part of the amount insured upon each payment of premium being made, that is to say, if the Assured chooses to pay up by 30 annual payments the Positive Promissory Notes will be a thirtieth part of the amount insured.

6th.—Such Positive Notes cannot lapse, although no further premiums be paid; and are virtually paid-up Policies.

7th.—A minimum surrender value of 40 per cent. of premium paid is fixed at the time of effecting the Insurance; with an option to the Insured of borrowing such 40 per cent. from the Company on easy terms, at any time.

WHOLE WORLD RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 PAYABLE BY 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, OR 30 YEARLY PREMIUMS.

Age next Birthday.	5 Premiums. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.			10 Premiums. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.			15 Premiums. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	91	1	4	49	14	8	36	6	0	20
25	98	8	0	54	0	8	39	8	0	25
30	106	12	8	58	12	0	43	1	4	30
35	116	2	8	64	2	0	47	2	8	35
40	126	10	0	70	4	0	51	15	4	40
45	138	5	4	77	4	0	57	9	4	45
50	151	6	8	85	5	4	64	7	4	50
55	166	4	8	95	7	4	73	11	4	55
60	184	6	8	108	15	4	86	10	8	60

Age next Birthday.	20 Premiums. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.			25 Premiums. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.			30 Premiums. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	29	12	8	25	15	4	23	8	8	20
25	32	6	8	28	5	4	25	12	0	25
30	35	7	4	31	2	0	28	6	8	30
35	39	0	8	34	6	8	31	10	0	35
40	43	4	0	38	7	4	35	11	4	40
45	48	6	8	43	10	0	41	0	8	45
50	55	2	0	50	8	0	48	5	4	50
55	61	8	0	60	6	8	58	12	8	55
60	78	0	8	74	12	8	73	13	4	60

Payment may be made half-yearly or quarterly, for particulars see Prospectus Tables B. and C., pages 24 to 27.

The Medical Examiner, SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., will see Applicants at his own house, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, between 9-30 and 11 a.m., or in the Fort, by appointment, at 1-30 p.m.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to
GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.
The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1852.................................£ 76,925
Do. 1862.................................£800,690
Do. 1872.................................£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.
Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,602,976 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With Profits.		For the whole term of Life. Without Profits.		For a limited number of Years. One year.		For a limited number of Years. Seven years.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
20	38	7	30	0	21	1	22	0
25	41	6	32	13	23	2	24	10
30	44	10	35	15	26	1	27	5
35	48	6	39	8	28	10	29	10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the rate at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said or Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—London: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C. —Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—Madras: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.